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PARLIAMENT VOTES ALMOST SOLID FOR TUAN FOR PREMIER

Chang Yao-tseng Resigns; Tong Shao-yi, Sun Yat-sen Decline Office

MILITARY QUARREL

Chang Hsun and Feng Kuo-chang at Loggerheads On Kiangsu's Control

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 21.—This afternoon, the House of Representatives confirmed the appointment of Tuan Chi-jui as Premier by 407 votes to 6. Bills concerning the prohibition of military men interfering in political affairs and the re-organisation of the Government banks were referred to committees.

It is understood that Chang Yao-tseng, the Minister of Justice, has telegraphed to the Government, tendering his resignation.

The newspapers report that Tong Shao-yi has again telegraphed, declining the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and asking leave from the Government to recuperate his health.

According to Chinese reports, the Government is despatching Li Shang-tou, an adviser of the President, to Shanghai, to interview Tong Shao-yi and Chang Yao-tseng, concerning their appointment and to obtain their final decision. It is stated that the Government is communicating with Lu Cheng-hsiang, concerning his re-appointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Government is endeavoring to arrange with General Chang Hsun for him to remove his headquarters from Hsuchowfu to Angking or some other suitable center in Anhui, of which General Chang Hsun is the Tuchun. It is understood that there has been friction between General Feng Kuo-chang and Chang Hsun as the former, though Tuchun of Kiangsu, is unable to appoint officials in northern Kiangsu, especially in the region of Hsuchowfu Prefecture, without the concurrence of General Chang Hsun, who has appropriated the local taxes for the maintenance of his troops, without obtaining the approval of the provincial government.

Chengtu, August 19.—The government proposes to ask for a local loan to tide over the next three months and also to re-open the Bank of China and to recognize its notes on the 10th of next month.

It has been decided to recover their rifles and ammunition from the unemployed Kukuochun. The Governor, in a proclamation, threatens severe punishment to the Fukuochun for blackmailing rich country people.

Dr. Sun Declines Post

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 21.—By order of President Li Yuan-hung the burial of Yuan Shih-k'ai will take place on the 24th inst. General Yin Chang has been instructed to offer sacrifices.

The re-establishment of the former army system, viz., the control of the provincial troops and of the police troops by the Civil Governors and Tuchuns, respectively, has been ordered by a Presidential Mandate.

Generals Huang Hsing and Chang Piao, formerly in command of the 8th Division (Wuchang) have been appointed Military Advisors to the President. Sun Yat-sen has declined to accept the post of an advisor.

The Chengchiatung affair will apparently be settled amicably.

SOUTH JAMAICA SWEPT BY DISASTROUS CYCLONE

Kingston Is Isolated, Many People Killed; Big Damage To Banana Crops

Reuter's Service

Kingston, Jamaica, August 17.—A cyclone has swept southern Jamaica. The banana crops have been damaged.

Kingston is isolated. Some people have been killed.

Russians Are at Hungarian Frontier; Jablonitza And Loromenka Heights Taken

Toboly Captured and Held After Many Changes; Boehm-Ermolli's Line Pierced at Several Points

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 20.—An official communique reports: The enemy were active in Volhynia, east of Brody and south of the Pripiat and everywhere were repulsed. The Russian forces in the neighborhood of Tchirvistchie, on the Stokhod, broke the enemy's front and captured the village of Toboly, taking 220 prisoners.

On the Stokhod, we retained the village of Toboly, after it had frequently changed hands. 200 Austrians were sabred in a charge made by our Cossacks and 600 taken prisoners.

The heights west of Jablonitza and Loromenka have been occupied.

The Russians are close to the Hungarian frontier, which they have not yet crossed. They are advancing through the Jablonitza, or Korosmezo Pass, which is the main route from Kolomea to Debreczen, in the plains of Hungary.

The enemy assumed the offensive in the direction of Kirlibaba and the Russian advance-guards fell back somewhat. There was heavy fighting in the direction of Diarbekir.

Austrians Lose 70 Per Cent

The losses inflicted on the enemy in the fighting which resulted in the Russians crossing the Upper Sereth averaged seventy per cent. An Austrian detachment totalling 5,000 effectives mustered 300 after two days' attacks, 1,900 having been captured and the remainder killed or wounded. The majority of the dead were bayoneted, owing to the amount of close fighting which took place.

A body of Russian cavalry, during the battle, galloped 1½ miles, plunged into the flank of some German infantry hastening to the support of the Austrians and practically exterminated a German regiment which had just arrived from Verdun and two battalions of Austrian Jaeger and pursued the remainder to the trenches, where the majority were cut up, only a few being taken prisoners.

The Austrian and German communiques mention that General von Bothmer is employing Turkish troops.

Break Boehm-Ermolli's Line

London, August 18.—The enemy in Galicia are apparently firmly holding their wings, which are sixty miles apart.

An Austrian communique speaks of the violent assaults made by masses of Russian troops, for twelve hours, continuously, against Boehm-Ermolli on the northern wing. It admits that the Austrian trenches were penetrated at various points, but states that this was only temporarily.

General Sakharoff, in this region, is fighting only three miles ahead of the ground he won before the retirement of General von Bothmer further south.

The position at Halicz bridge-head is also unchanged. Here, the enemy are desperately striving to hold the bridge-head across the Dniester.

An Austrian official communique admits the retirement of the Austrian forces west of Zabie, after violent attacks made by the Russians on Chornahora Ridge in the Carpathians.

Preparing New Blow

A telegram from Petrograd states that the comparative lull on the Russian front does not signify that the Russian offensive has ceased. It is the natural result of the bigness of the Russian success. At some point, the enemy have retreated twenty to thirty miles, destroying the bridges en route, which the Russians are busily re-constructing, simultaneously re-grouping their armies, with a view to the next great blow.

Von Bothmer's new positions along the Zlota Lipa are outflanked on the south by the Russian forces operating north of the Dniester.

Turks with von Bothmer Beat the Russians Back

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Eastern theater.—Headquarters, August 18.—On the front of General von Hindenburg, besides one small yet lively engagement west of the Nobel Lake, which still continues, only unimportant fighting of outposts has to be noted.

On the front of Archduke Charles, Turkish troops under General von Bothmer repulsed the attacking Russian detachments.

In the Carpathians, the success near Staraobczyna was enlarged and

(Continued on Page 2)

Famous Operatic Star Presents Cup to Deutschland's Captain

MME. LANGENHAN PRESENTING CUP TO CAPT. KOENIG
© INTL FILM SERVICE

Madame Langenhan, of New York City, gave a silver loving cup to Captain Koenig of the German undersea merchant liner Deutschland, at Baltimore.

TWO BRITISH CRUISERS, TWO U-BOATS ARE SUNK

German Fleet Sighted at Sea But Avoids Battle; Deny Battleship Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 21.—The Admiralty announces that the German High Seas Fleet came out on Saturday, but avoided battle with considerable British forces and returned to port.

The cruisers Nottingham (5,400 tons; 25 knots; 380 men; completed 1914) and Falmouth (5,250 tons; 25 knots; 380 men; completed 1911) were sunk by submarines, when searching for the enemy. All the officers of H. M. S. Nottingham were saved, but 38 men are missing. All the officers and men of H. M. S. Falmouth were saved.

One German submarine was destroyed and another rammed and possibly sunk.

There is no truth in the German statement that a British destroyer was sunk and a battleship damaged.

Deutschland Reported As Arriving Safely In Bremen, August 18th

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: New York, August 19.—According to a despatch from Geneva, the Neue Zuercher Zeitung received a telegram from Berlin, saying that the submarine Deutschland arrived safely at Bremen yesterday.

GREAT BULGAR ATTACK IS BROKEN BY SERVIANS

Driven Into Former Positions; Ferdinand Takes More Greek Forts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, August 19.—It is officially announced that the Bulgarians having attacked along the Servian front, the Servians counter-attacked, driving back the enemy to their original positions and inflicting enormous losses.

London, August 20.—A very significant communique is issued in Paris this afternoon, concerning operations on the Macedonian front, showing that fighting is general along almost the whole line from Monastir to Cavalla. The Bulgarians have taken the offensive everywhere except near Doiran, where the Anglo-French forces hold the important village of Doldjeli against very violent Bulgarian counter-attacks.

Bulgarian patrols, preceding small forces of Bulgarian troops, are approaching Cavalla. Elsewhere, numerous attempts made by the Bulgarians to advance were stopped by the allied fire.

On the east bank of the Struma, the Bulgars have occupied the Greek forts of Statchista and Lisa, the Greeks retiring, after, it is alleged, a collision with the Bulgar patrols. Attacks made by the Bulgars on the west bank of the Struma were repulsed by our fire.

There is lively cannonading on the west bank of the Vardar. The Bulgars advancing from Florina are engaged with the Serbs southward of Monastir.

A German communique claims the capture of Florina, south of Monastir.

A British official communique states: We have established our line west and north of Bekerli and Cidemli and south of Doldjeli, where we repulsed counter-attacks. Our cavalry is in touch with the enemy on the Struma front.

Paris, August 19.—A telegram from Salonica states that the attack made by the enemy was held up by the Allies three miles from Florina.

Bulgarian and German troops attacked the village of Dolzeli, which changed hands several times. An intense artillery duel is in progress.

WHOLE OF FLEURY TAKEN BY FRENCH IN FIERCE BATTLE

Carry Strongly Fortified Wood Between Guillemont and Maurepas

ENCIRCLING CLERY

Germans Range 600,000 Men in Combat in Vain Effort to Halt Allies

HAIG PUSHES ON

Reports Gains All Along Front; Most Successful Engagement Yet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 20.—In the region of Verdun, where the situation has not changed since the struggles on August 4, a fresh revival of activity, favorable to the French, has taken place. The Germans no longer hold Fleury, except for a tenth part of the ruins of the village on the slope running in a south-easterly direction towards Fort St. Michel. Cote Froide Terre and Fort Souville are thus better shielded and once more the Germans are menaced on Thiaumont Work.

In the Somme theater of operations, the German attempts at a reaction on Wednesday were fruitless and called forth Franco-British counter-action which resulted in a new and important advance.

In Maurepas, General Foch's forces are now beyond the elbow formed by the road from Feuilleres inside the village. Besides, the Calvary south-east of the village was taken, although it had been surrounded by very important works by the Germans.

Menace to Clery

More to the south, the French got fairly far beyond the forest to the Clery Road, along a five kilometer front, thus enlarging their positions and consolidating them on either side of Hill 109. Clery is now menaced from the north and Peronne most likely will soon be imperilled also.

As the result of the Allies' continuous, violent and formidable pressure in the region of the Somme, the Germans were compelled to oppose to it during July no less than thirty divisions (? over 600,000 men), most of them hurled from various parts of the front as far as Ypres and the Ardennes, the latter being primarily destined to feed the attacks on Verdun. Decimated by the Allies' fire, only thirteen divisions remained in the line on July 21, eight being kept in reserve, in the rear, while nine were weakened so considerably that they had to be withdrawn entirely.

The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: During the night, the enemy delivered violent counter-attacks against the positions we have captured recently in the region north of Maurepas to Clery, which we smashed by machine-gun fire and energetic counter-offensives, the enemy only gaining a small piece of trench. The Germans twice attacked north-east of Avocourt Redoubt and Hill 304, but were forced back at every point.

French Capture Fleury

Obstinate fighting continues on the right bank of the Meuse. The whole of Fleury is now in our possession, after desperate fighting and despite violent counter-attacks in which the enemy suffered bloody losses.

The communique in the evening reported: North of the Somme, apart from an isolated action which ejected the Germans from the trench in which they gained a footing last night, north of Maurepas, the day was quiet and our troops actively consolidated the ground conquered. Bad weather interfered with artillery.

There was a sharp artillery duel on the right of the Meuse.

The night was calm on the Somme. Obstinate German attacks at Fleury and Thiaumont were bloodily repulsed.

The communique this evening reported: North of the Somme, the French carried a strongly-fortified wood between Guillemont and Maure-

Britain's New Airships Superior to Zeppelins

Better Handled and Less Cumbersome; Marvellously Rigid and Speedy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 19.—The first mention of British Zeppelins is contained in articles in the newspapers describing the flights of great, marvellously rigid and very speedy airships. Neutral skippers who are constantly seeing German Zeppelins consider the British air-ships superior, better handled and less cumbersome.

PORTUGUESE ATTACKED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lourenco Marques, August 20.—It is officially announced that, on the 15th, the Germans attacked a Portuguese convoy on the Rovuma River, which separates the German and Portuguese colonies. The Germans were driven back, with heavy loss, to their own bank of the river. The Portuguese had five casualties.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 23
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava .....Aug. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 26

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept.4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per C. M. s.s. China .....Sept. 8

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Athos .... Aug. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 1
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 4

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 23, per R.M. s.s. Monteagle.

The M.M. s.s. Athos, from Kobe, is due here on Wednesday, August 23. She carries some American mail on board.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 26 and here on August 30. Left Singapore on August 19, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

S. Africa Wants Part In Western Fighting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—At a meeting in Johannesburg, today, it was announced that the Imperial Government strongly favors the establishment of a South African division for service in Flanders, but nothing will be done in the matter until the campaign in German East Africa has reached its conclusion.

Belgians Open Fresh Advance in E. Africa

Connect Up With British; Sixty Miles of German Railway Occupied

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Havre, August 19.—An official communique issued by the Belgian Government reports: The first fortnight in August has been marked by a fresh advance of the Belgians on their whole front in German East Africa.

General Molitor's Brigade, starting from Lutobo, in Uganda, at the end of April, has now penetrated 350 miles into German territory. It defeated the enemy in five actions and occupied St. Michael on the 12th, establishing contact with General Sir John Crowe's British force from Mwanza.

General Olsen's Brigade, operating from Tanganyika, occupied Kigoma and Ujiji on July 29, and subsequently sixty miles of the German railway from Kigoma to Rutshazi. Its booty includes two of the Koenigsberg's guns.

Pretoria, Aug. 19.—General Botha, in a communique issued today, says: "Things in South Africa are going as well as possible. If we continue to assist General Smuts to the utmost, the completely successful end of the campaign is in sight."

General Botha pays a tribute to the enthusiasm and very hearty co-operation of the forces from the Union of South Africa, India, Europe and elsewhere in overcoming stupendous difficulties and hardships. He appeals to the Union to maintain an adequate flow of recruits to enable General Smuts to crush the enemy swiftly and decisively, so as to free the South African troops to assist their gallant comrades in Europe.

MANY FOREIGN HOUSES IN CANTON BOMBARDED

Two U. S. Gunboats Are On Guard; Anarchy Is Rife In Delta; Channel Blocked

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 21.—The Hongkong Daily Press special correspondent at Canton says it is reported that Lung Chi-kwang's troops have been defeated around Sheklung. Tsen Chun-hsuan's shore batteries, at Samsan, recently, sank a junk with 400 of Lung's troops on board.

By blocking up Taimi Channel with sampans filled with stones and sand, Lung's gun-boat Konghon has been imprisoned.

There was a big fight at Fati, on Friday night, in which several mission-houses were badly hit. One verandah was partly blown away and a shell landed in an unoccupied house, which was blown to pieces.

The U. S. gun-boats Elcano and Pampanga have arrived at Canton.

Anarchy prevails in the Delta. Roving bands of robbers, pirates and even soldiers perpetrate armed robberies. The piracy of junks is of daily occurrence and travellers on the main roads are stripped of all their belongings.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce this afternoon held a reception in honor of Chu Sing-lan, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, who is leaving for Canton on the 24th.

Canton, August 20.—Li Yung-ting has arrived at Shuihung. As Lung Chi-kwang has extended the time for the payment of his war tax to September 15, it is believed that he does not intend to leave Canton for some weeks.

There are at least half-a-million unemployed in the city and it is feared that rioting will break out.

'Nippers Are Gripping' Says Mr. Lloyd George

'Will Soon Extract Kernel'; Britain's Demands Proportionate to Sacrifices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 19.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Criccieth today, said that he was satisfied with the way things are going. He felt, for the first time in three years, "that the nippers were gripping and that we should soon hear the crack, when we should be able to extract the kernel."

"Our demands," he continued, "will be proportionate to the undreamt-of sacrifices made by Great Britain. We must have a complete and unchallengeable victory that will be a warning to kings and their counsellors of the reckoning demanded by civilised nations for their outrages."

He concluded: "Let us have done with war now, for ever."

Lord Derby, speaking at Stockport, today, said: "The war is going in our favor. The military authorities are absolutely satisfied with the progress we are making."

The Weather

Fine weather, with northerly breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 86.2 and the minimum 67.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 93.2 and 78.0.

pas, capturing much material. The French batteries were active on the whole Somme front. The enemy violently bombarded Fleury.

Haig's Troops Advance

London, August 20.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon: Our line advanced from High Wood to its junction with the French, over a frontage of two miles, to a depth of from 200 to 600 yards. We also advanced over a front of half-a-mile between Ovillers and Thiepval.

Last night's success was maintained, in spite of most determined counter-attacks, except on our extreme right, where the enemy regained a little ground. We hold the western outskirts of Guillemont and a line thence, northwards, to mid-way between Delville Wood and Ginchy to the orchards north of Longueval.

Between High Wood and the Albert-Bapaume road, we captured some hundreds of yards of trench. We advanced three hundred yards east of Mouquet Farm. We captured several hundred prisoners.

General Haig reported in the evening: The British captured the ridge south-east of Thiepval, advanced their line half-way to Ginchy and to the edge of Guillemont and captured 796 prisoners.

Yesterday's operations at various points from Thiepval to our extreme right, south of Guillemont, a distance of eleven miles, were very successful. We captured a ridge south-east of and overlooking Thiepval and the northern slopes of the high ground north of Pozieres, whence we have an extensive view towards the east and the north-east.

Hold German Trenches

We hold the western edge of High Wood and the enemy's trenches extending half-a-mile west of the Wood. We advanced our line half-way to Ginchy and to the edge of Guillemont, where we hold the outskirts of that village, including the railway-station and quarry, which are of considerable military importance.

The 796 prisoners counted up to four o'clock this afternoon include sixteen officers.

Today, north-east of Pozieres, we further advanced three hundred yards on both sides of the Pozieres-Bapaume road. The enemy's artillery bombarded our positions, but there were no hostile infantry attacks.

The enemy also shelled the vicinity of Vierstraat, Ypres and Hill 60.

General Haig reported this afternoon: There were local bombing encounters at some points of our front between the Somme and the Ancre, last night, but the enemy made no serious attempt to recover the ground we captured on Friday.

General Haig reported this evening: A strong enemy attack, near High Wood, succeeded in reaching our line, but was immediately driven out. North of Bazentin-le-Petit, a further portion of the enemy's trenches was gained.

Most Successful Battle Yet

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters in France states that the fighting this week-end has developed into one of the most important and most successful battles in the western offensive. Besides making satisfactory progress towards a complete mastery of the ridge, we have captured 1,000 prisoners, many machine-guns and much material.

Several formidable strong points have been destroyed and the way prepared for further progress. We were most successful in the neighborhood of the Leipzig Redoubt and Martinpuich.

The *morale* of the enemy has been badly shaken under the incessant and terrific punishment of our bombardment. A whole squad of Saxon troops deserted, unable to face the music.

Amsterdam, August 19.—A German official communique reluctantly admits last night's allied successes. It adds that the German forces withdrew from the salient between Guillemont and Maurepas, in accordance with pre-arranged plans.

Advance of the British At Martinpuich Admitted

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Western theater.—Headquarters, August 18.—North of the Somme, the enemy continue their heavy sacrifices. The British employed several fresh divisions. South-west of Martinpuich, they pushed back a short part of our most advanced line into another situated closely behind the first one. North of Pozieres and west of the Foureaux Wood they were flatly repulsed.

The French again attacked during the night. Strong forces rushed against our positions, towards midnight, between Guillemont and Maurepas, but were repulsed in the most bloody fashion. In the advanced section of our line north-east of Hardecourt, the violent fighting has not yet been decided. Artillery continues its violent activity.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the enemy attacked on a large front between the Thiaumont Work and to Chapitre Forest, as well as several times in the western part of the Mountain Forest. Near the village of Fleury, the fighting is still going on; otherwise, the advances of the enemy were everywhere broken.

Near the Meuse, on August 16th, a French biplane was forced to land by our defense fire.

August 19.—The German troops victoriously resisted the powerful efforts of the enemy. After an artillery fire which increased to the highest intensity, Anglo-French masses, north of the Somme, attacked on nearly 20 kilometers from Ovillers to Clery and, nearly simultaneously, considerable French forces attacked in the sector of Fleury and our positions at Chapitre and in the mountain woods.

North of the Somme, the fighting lasted until late in the night. The enemy in several places penetrated our first line, but were ejected. On both sides of Guillemont, which is firmly in German hands, the enemy occupied some trenches. Between Guillemont and Maurepas, our front was methodically somewhat shortened.

The enemy's efforts, which failed as a whole, cost them enormous and bloody sacrifices. The Guards, the Rhenish, Bavarian, Saxon and Wuerttemberg troops maintain their positions unshaken.

East of the Meuse, a repeated French storm broke down with the heaviest losses for the enemy, after bitter fighting. Near Fleury, the combat is going on.

In the eastern part of the Chapitre Wood, our counter-attacks brought us over 100 prisoners. In the Mountain Wood, a completely destroyed salient of the trenches has been abandoned by us.

Russians Are At Hungarian Frontier

(Continued from Page 1)

about 1,200 prisoners and several machine-guns were taken.

August 19.—On General von Hindenburg's front, the combat west of the Nobel Lake continues. The Russians were completely thrown back and three officers, 320 men and 4 machine-guns were taken.

On the Stokhod front, the fire of the enemy increased visibly in several places. On both sides of Rudka Czerewiszcze, local combats developed. Feebler Russian attacks near Szelvov and detachments near Zviniasze were repulsed.

On the front of Archduke Charles, the situation in the northern Carpathians is unchanged. The Magura Height, north of Capul, was stormed by the allied troops and 600 Russians were captured, counter-attacks being repulsed.

Balkan theater.—Headquarters, August 18.—After resultless attacks of the Entente during the last days, the allied troops began a counter advance. Florina was captured after a fight against the Servian Danube division.

A German aeroplane successfully attacked the Russian destroyers and a submarine north-east of Caraburun.

August 19.—An official Russian report stated that, in the evening of August 11th, the annihilation of one battalion of the German reserve infantry Regiment No. 3 took place by the machine-gun fire of an armored automobile near Monasterzyska. It is stated that the whole battalion on this occasion only lost two wounded.

Official Austro-Hungarian report (delayed).—Vienna, August 15.—Russian theater.—At the front of Archduke Charles, west of the Moldava, in the Bukhovina and in the sector of the Tomnaticul, our attacks further progressed. Several hostile positions which had been tenaciously defended were stormed and several prisoners and five machine-guns captured.

The battalions engaged south of Tartarom re-occupied the positions in the Tartarov pass, being attacked near Vorochta by superior forces. Near Stanislau and south of Jezupol, Colonel General von Kovess repulsed isolated attacks.

Near Horozenka and west of Monasterzyska, the enemy attacked our front during the whole day, undertaking in some places as many as six mass attacks and even more, but were everywhere repulsed, with heaviest losses. South-west of Kozova, the Austro-Hungarians frustrated the Russian thrust by a counter-attack. Also, near and south of Zborov, all the enemy's efforts to break into our lines remained without success, though they had to pay dearly.

At the front of General von Hindenburg, the enemy, after suffering enormous losses in the defeat south-west of Podkamien, renounced the attack against the army of von Boehm-Ermolli.

In Volhynia nothing of importance occurred.

Tsingtau's Big Lift To Kitchener Fund

Tsingtau, August 19.—The Kitchener Memorial Fund for disabled soldiers and sailors will benefit to the extent of about $1,700 through the proceeds of a variety entertainment given last night at the Strand hotel.

The program included some attractive tableaux vivant depicting "Panels from a Wedgwood Jar," "The Mirror of Venus," "Pygmalion and Galatea," "Oranges and Lemons," "By the side of the Zuyder Zee." The final tableau represented the Allies in a scene: "The Toast is Allied Arms."

The musical part of the program was well rendered, and Mme. Fabre delighted the audience with two songs, one of which was "Salut a la France." Mr. Speelman's singing was also particularly appreciated.

A fairy dance by Miss Eileen Millard, and a Spanish and Gipsy dance by Mrs. Barker and Miss Pooritz, was well received.

Between some of the items Mr. Eckford auctioned a few useful articles, two baskets of flowers fetching fancy prices. A Russian and French refreshment stall were well patronized.

The success of this entertainment was due to the energy displayed by Mrs. Ayscough, assisted by Mesdames Eckford, Beaumont, Crossley, Girardet and Roberts.

ANGLO-FRENCH HOPES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—On the occasion of President Poincare's birthday, King George telegraphed congratulating him and saying that he is confident that the British and French troops, co-operating, will ensure the success of the common cause. President Poincare, in reply, thanking His Majesty, expressed his confidence that the close co-operation of the two countries was a sure pledge of victory.

Liaoyuan Clash Between Chinese-Japanese Troops Brings Dangerous Crisis

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, August 17.—Peking is excited and not a little apprehensive about the Liaoyuan (or Chengchiatung) affair. The Japanese and Chinese versions of the incident, as might be expected, differ widely. According to the Japanese the Chinese soldiers at Liaoyuan, a town about 130 miles north-west of Mukden, wantonly attacked Japanese merchants and troops. The Chinese version of the affair, obtained from official sources, lays the responsibility for the fracas entirely upon the Japanese.

To gain a full understanding of the situation it should be noted that Liaoyuan (which must not be confounded with Liaoyang, which is south of Mukden and within the South Manchuria Railway Zone) is in purely Chinese territory. The Japanese authorities some time ago asked that some of their troops should be allowed to hold "military exercises" in the district. The request was granted, though with reluctance, as Liaoyuan is the center of the Chinese military operations against the Mongolian bandits who have been giving trouble for a couple of months past.

In view of the military activities centered at Liaoyuan, the Chinese authorities requested all foreigners to leave the district. This step was taken in the first place to assure the safety of the foreigners, and in the second because certain Japanese dealers were strongly suspected of supplying the bandits with arms and munitions. On August 13 a certain Japanese merchant was requested to leave Liaoyuan. He refused, and an altercation between the recalcitrant merchant and the Chinese military authorities ensued. The merchant repaired to the Japanese barracks and apparently asked for military assistance as, shortly after, a detachment of Japanese soldiers attacked the Chinese barracks. The Chinese lay special emphasis on the fact that the Japanese opened hostilities.

Being attacked the Chinese naturally defended themselves, and as a result of the fight seven Japanese were killed outright while two were wounded so seriously that they died later. Four Chinese were killed and a few wounded. Subsequently the Chinese magistrate at Liaoyuan took the Japanese killed and wounded to the Japanese barracks. There he was arrested and detained and the Japanese also placed under detention the chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. These men, at the moment of writing, are still under detention.

The incident is most regrettable in every way, but more particularly occurring as it did at the very moment that the new Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, who is understood to be on a mission of peace and good-will, arrived at the Chinese capital. It is, of course, sincerely hoped that the incident will be settled without any dangerous straining of the relations between China and Japan, but the fear is felt here in responsible quarters that, even if full investigation shows that the onus of responsibility does not rest upon the Chinese, they will be forced to render compensation in some shape or form. The appointment of Baron Hayashi was hailed by many as the beginning of a new phase in the relations between China and Japan, but this unfortunate affair may delay the rapprochement for an indefinite time.

Gen. Feng for Vice-President

There is still considerable discussion in regard to the Vice-Presidency. There seems little probability now that General Tuan Chi-jui will be elected to the post. At one time it was thought that Mr. Tong Shao-yi might become Premier and General Tuan Chi-jui Vice-President and minister of war. This idea seems to have been abandoned, partly no doubt as there is considerable doubt whether Mr. Tong Shao-yi will accept any position at all in the Cabinet, and partly because the question has arisen whether it would be in accordance with correct procedure for the Vice-President to hold a Cabinet post. In some quarters it is thought that Mr. Liang Chi-chiao has a chance of election, but this seems extremely doubtful.

The former members of the Kuomintang can prevent any candidate of whom they disapprove being elected, though they may not be strong enough to elect their own candidate. They have not forgotten that Mr. Liang Chi-chiao was a member of the Government that unseated the Kuomintang members in November, 1913, and although there has been much talk about letting bygones be bygones, it is doubtful whether the Kuomintang members will support Mr. Liang's candidature.

The third name generally mentioned when the Vice-Presidency is being discussed is General Feng Kuo-chang, at present Tuchun of Kiangsu. In well-informed quarters it is thought that he would be elected if he cared to take the post. As a military man he would be acceptable to the military party, while his attitude during the monarchical crisis won him a certain amount of Southern support. General Feng has stated that he has no desire to accept the position, but this may be the prescribed Chinese diffidence that is usually forthcoming on such occasions. In many ways it is believed that the appointment of General Feng would strengthen the Government.

BRITAIN HOARDS PETROL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 19.—Additional defence of the realm regulations prohibit the use of petrol for char-a-banc excursions, the holding of fairs likely to impede the production or transport of war-material, cab whistling which may disturb wounded, the entry into Ireland of aliens or British subjects who have arrived since March 1 from over-seas and also empower officials to demand information from traders concerning their stocks, with a view to preventing corners.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:—

1. March "Slap-Bang" .....Rubens
2. Overture "La Gazza Ladra" Rossini
3. Waltz "Toujours ou Jamais" Waldteufel
4. Selection "The Pink Lady" Caryll
5. Overture "Grievahna d'Arco" Verdi
6. Song "The Lost Chord"...Sullivan
7. (a) Waltz "La Valse d'Amour" Cremieun
   (b) Two Step "Kiwi"....Reeves
8. Selection "Faust" .....Gounod

A. DE KRUYER,
Conductor-in-charge.

SIR H. PLUNKETT ILL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett is seriously ill.

CLASH WITH ROBBERS

Two French policemen clashed with a band of robbers early yesterday morning in Avenue Joffre, near Route Sayzoong, opposite the home of Mr. Edward I. Ezra. As a result eight of the Chinese, who claim to be revolutionary troops and were armed because these were "anxious times," are held awaiting trial in the French court.

The two officers were on their way home when they happened to run on to the band. They approached them and started to search the leaders for weapons. The Chinese resisted and the officers blew their police whistles for aid. They succeeded in holding the two leaders while the others made their escape.

They were later captured near the scene of the struggle and were identified by a woman as having been members of a band that robbed her home earlier during the evening.

ITALIAN SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 20.—The Italian steamer Stampalia (9,000 tons) has been sunk.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. TURNER M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children" J. W DINSDALE, M. D, Chicago, Ill.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results. K. MORGNER, M. D. St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. BENNER, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Alterations in Train Service. Improvement of Through Connections

A revised time-table will be put into operation on and from the 1st September, 1916.

An Up Through Express will leave Shanghai North at 7.55, arriving Nanking Ferry at 14.10, connecting with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway "Up" Mail train leaving Pukow at 15.30 and due to arrive at Tientsin at 16.31 the following day.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Down Mail train will leave Tientsin at 12.00 noon, arriving at Pukow at 13 hours on the following day and connecting at Nanking Ferry with a Down Through Express which will leave at 14.20 and arrive in Shanghai at 21.30 hours.

The abridged time table is given below:—

New Time Table to come into force on and from the 1st September, 1916

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		1. Express.	3. Local.	5. Slow.	7. Coolies and Goods.	9. Fast.	11. Local.	13. Nsg. Local.	15. Night Exp.	17. Nsg. Local.
SHANGHAI NORTH	Dep.	7.55	—	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
NANSIANG	Arr.	—	—	8.54	9.38	13.19	15.53	9.15	—	17.50
	Dep.	—	—	8.56	9.43	13.21	15.56	—	—	—
KUNSHAN	Arr.	—	—	9.53	10.59	14.05	16.49	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	—	9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51	—		
SOOCHOW	Arr.	9.34	—	10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53	—	1.01	—
	Dep.	9.41	—	11.02	12.18	14.57	18.13	—	1.03	—
WUSIH	Arr.	10.24	—	12.11	13.38	15.45	19.38	—	2.03	—
	Dep.	10.31	—	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.47	—	3.10	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	11.13	—	13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45	—	3.00	—
	Dep.	11.23	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	—	—	3.10	—
TANYANG	Arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	12.45	8.52	15.49	17.03	18.26	—	—	4.56	—
	Dep.	13.52	10.55	15.57	17.13	18.32	—	—	5.06	—
NANKING	Arr.	14.15	8.59	17.50	19.25		—	—	6.50	—
NANKING FERRY	Arr.	*14.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway's Mail train out Pukow at 15.30 hours.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		2. Local.	4. Slow.	6. Coolies and Goods.	8. Fast.	10. Express.	12. Local.	14. Nsg. Local.	16. Night Exp.	18. Nsg. Local
NANKING	Dep.	—	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55	—	23.00	—
NANKING FERRY	Dep.	—	—	—	—	*14.20	—	—	—	—
NANKING JUNCT.	Arr.	—	—	—	—	14.23	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	—	—	—	14.35	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	—	3.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05	—	0.46	—
	Dep.	—	9.05	9.52	12.58	16.01	18.25	—	1.00	—
TANYANG	Arr.	—	9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19	—	—	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	—	11.04	12.11	14.42	17.36	20.30	—	2.53	—
	Dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.52	17.36	—	—	3.09	—
WUSIH	Arr.	7.34	12.14	13.36	15.42	18.34	—	—	4.01	—
	Dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31	—	—	4.11	—
SOOCHOW	Arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21	—	—	5.04	—
	Dep.	8.46	13.59	15.02	16.55	19.28	—	—	5.12	—
KUNSHAN	Arr.	9.49	14.55	16.09	17.39	—	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—	—	—	—	—
NANSIANG	Arr.	10.51	15.55	17.16	18.34	—	—	—	6.31	—
	Dep.	10.52	15.57	17.19	18.26	—	—	9.40	6.38	13.00
SHANGHAI NORTH	Arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30	—	10.15	7.00	13.35

* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway Mail train arriving at Pukow at 13.00 hours.

By Order J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

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Stop to think that you have paid out many thousands of dollars for rent and have nothing now to show for it but a bunch of rent receipts?

By our plan your rent will go toward buying your home. In a few years you will own a home to be proud of.

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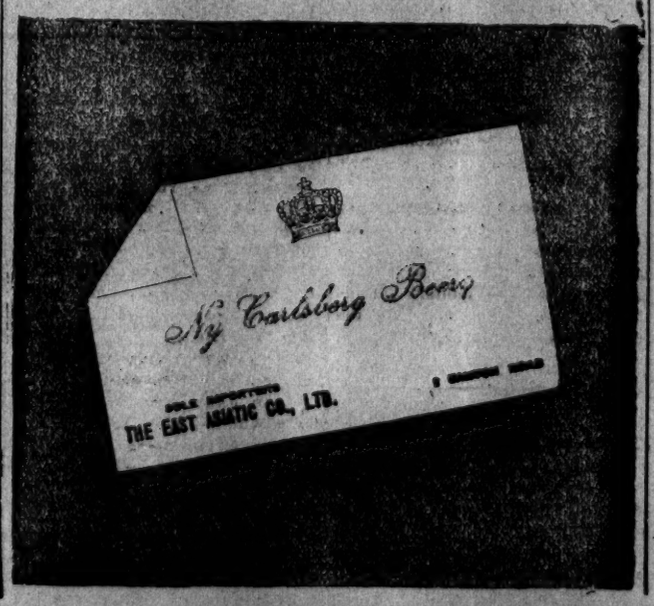


INSANITY FROM WAR LESS THAN EXPECTED

First Reports of Men Going Mad Under Fire of Artillery Exaggerated

MANIAS OF THE DEMENTED

Queer Illusions Described By French Physician—Cases Of Paralysis Few

Paris, June 8, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The war has not driven mad so many persons as was expected in the early stages. Statistics thus far show that the first reports of men going crazy under the infernal fire of modern artillery were exaggerated. Dr. G. Dumas, who has treated all the cases of mental trouble in one of the French armies, says that his data, covering the first ten months of 1915, agrees with the reports of German doctors concerning madness among combatants. He finds the cases of insanity caused directly or indirectly by the war in France are quite as few in proportion as those in Germany, and offers the figures as a refutation of the theory of German specialists that the Teutonic race is showing greater nervous resistance than the Latin.

Dr. Dumas's report covers 1,188 cases of derangement, of which only 3½ per cent were cases of general paralysis, while in most asylums in time of peace the proportion is 15 per cent. This he takes as conclusive evidence that the fatigues and commotions of war have no influence upon the development of this form of insanity. General paralytics, however, when they become delirious, rave about the war, the same as cases in which the symptoms are quite different, and Dr. Dumas concludes that the life of the combatant often simply gives a war color to delirium that would have existed under normal circumstances, but in a different form.

Horror, inspired by battle scenes, sometimes works directly on the nervous system, developing symptoms such as hysteria, speechlessness, deafness, loss of the sense of feeling, fits of mental confusion, or paralysis, not always accompanied by hallucinations or delirium. Optimism of the most exaggerated type is the dominating note in the hallucinations of the paralytics, and Dr. Dumas considers it a wonder that officers do not in fits of exaltation give absurd heroic orders that lead to disasters. In one case a Lieutenant who declared to the doctor that he had "cleaned out a German trench with two machine guns that he had carried on his back from a point several miles in the rear" had remained in command of his section until forty-eight hours before he was examined. A few days later a Captain was brought to Dr. Dumas, fresh from the command of his company, suffering from an equally radical fit of "exaggerated optimism."

Dr. Dumas reports seventeen cases of what he calls "reasoning madness," in which the fatigues and commotions of war have had no influence, but in which hallucinations previously existing were applied to the war. An artilleryman who before the war, imagined that he was charged with the defense of the radical and socialist members of Parliament against what he considered the calumnies of the Royalists and Nationalists of the "right," was brought to a hospital suffering from a tumor. He immediately divided the nurses of the hospital into two parties—the left and the right—and would have nothing to do with the latter, while he began to fall in love with one after another of the nurses of the left.

The mentally debilitated are largely represented in the statistics. Of 185 cases, 110 were sent to the rear as being permanently inapt for further armed service, and 55, who presented symptoms of delirium, were interned. Several of these, Dr. Dumas says, owe their mental condition to fatigues and commotions of war, and all of them derive the themes of their delirium from their experiences at the front. There are among them Messiahs come to announce the final victory, messengers designated by John of Arc to show the way to success, spiritualists who have acquired occult knowledge of the plans of the enemy.

Alcoholics were numerous in the first month of the war among the deranged soldiers, but have since been remarkably low. In August, 1914, 131 cases were brought to Val de Grace, of which 31 were suffering from alcoholism; in another hospital there were 38 out of 65. Of these 69 cases 18 had delirium tremens, and 11 of them died. They were all confirmed drinkers who had exaggerated their propensities during the exciting days of the mobilization. The number diminished rapidly after the first month, not a single case of alcoholism being reported during September from one of the most fortified places and only 162 developing in an entire army during the first ten months of last year. All of the 162 were reservists, an, in so far as their history could be learned, were old drinkers. Nearly all of them resumed their service after taking the milk cure. The tendency of the alcoholics was to dream of battle and to see Germans everywhere. One of them took a detachment of his comrades for the enemy and charged them with fixed bayonet.

The proportion of cases of mental depression among the 1,188 was large. There were 224 in ten months—mostly officers with besetting notions of professional shortcomings and difficulties. The majority of these men realized fully about it, though unable to overcome it.

"I am no longer able to give an order without immediately canceling it," said one officer. "I cannot help weighing to an exaggerated extent every eventuality and many imaginary consequences. I always forsee the worst possible issue to every movement—am paralyzed by the anxiety to do the right thing, and have become nothing but indecision and contradiction."

A man who rose from the ranks to the grade of Captain was haunted by the thought that he was unequal to his responsibilities and pleaded to be retrograded. Among the cases of this kind was a man who reproached himself for having revealed important military secrets and who was haunted by the prospect of being court-martialed for treason.

There were 348 cases between March, 1915, and January, 1916, of mental troubles considered directly due to horror of battle scenes and commotion produced by bombardment.

A considerable number of the mentally debilitated have the mania of invention. Dr. Dumas is of the opinion that the number of these cases outside the army would be found greater in proportion if the Minister of Munitions could make public the correspondence he receives from civilians. Among the debilitated were several men and officers who didn't know where and for whom they had been fighting. One declared that he was unaware that France was at war.

GERARD CRITICISED

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 16.—The papers discuss the refusal of Ambassador Gerard to endorse the protest of the American correspondents in Berlin against the British censorship of telegrams sent from Berlin and passing England in transit. All papers agree as to the fundamental difference between the German censorship on German news and the British.

This practically places the Americans residing in Berlin under the tutelage of the other belligerents. The Koelnische Zeitung states that all belligerent nations have established a censorship as a war measure for their own protection.

The Vossische Zeitung is astonished at the Ambassador's refusal to admit this difference. Besides, the Ambassador, in disowning the newspapermen of his own country, puts his country at a disadvantage, since the American correspondents in Berlin are anxious to inform the United States about the real conditions in Germany.

The Berliner Tageblatt and others discuss the Ambassador's asseveration that the German censor does not admit telegrams, repeating anti-American quotations from German papers and asking whether the German censor is more inclined to foster friendly relations between Germany and America than the Ambassador. Besides, all German papers are sent to neutral countries, from where the contents can proceed either by mail or cable to the United States.

The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag concludes by saying that the whole question is one which mainly concerns Americans.

WEST INDIES SALE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 16.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: Secretary of State von Jagow was asked by the Ueberseedienst about the reports emanating from British sources that, in the case of the sale of the West Indies to the United States, apprehension was felt there because a certain foreign power had secretly tried to oppose the selling of these islands. Von Jagow stated that what he knew about the matter was from the newspapers, but that one thing was absolutely certain—that Germany was antagonistic to nobody's intention regarding the distribution of sovereign rights in these parts of the world.

The German policy was plainly stated by the Chancellor in his speech in the Reichstag, on April 4, when he made it known to everybody that Germany harbors no plan of aggression or annexation of Canada, Brazil, or any other parts whatever in America.

10,000 CANADIANS READY

Ottawa, July 20.—Ten thousand Canadian soldiers are to proceed overseas soon, it was announced at the Militia Department today. The necessary arrangements have been completed to obtain ships. The units going include seven battalions from Camp Borden and three from Niagara.

BRITISH ARE BLAMED FOR LILLE EVACUATION

German Says Their Artillery Have No Regard For French Property

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 16.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst states: A German officer who until recently was aide de camp in the Lille district told the Ueberseedienst about his experiences during "the evacuation of the civilian population from Lille." "This is very much misrepresented by the hostile press," he said. "The main reason for sending a part of the civilian population from Lille was that the town was furiously shelled by the British.

"The British disregard for French towns is so manifested that our soldiers immediately know when the French artillery has been relieved by the British. The French civilians at Lille justly and bitterly resented the reckless British destruction of French houses and monuments.

"Besides, there was the difficulty of the distribution of victuals in the thickly populated parts of the town. Therefore, by no means all civilians, but only some from the densely populated quarters of the working men were sent away. They were not forced to leave, but merely notified by a proclamation for free labor.

"The proclamations contained the indication of wages and the assurance of the distribution of victuals. Never were members of families separated from each other. All left on military wagons for the points of destination, where they were allotted to the communities after an agreement had been reached between the military commanders and the French mayors.

"In every town or village are French mayors, either those who were found at the arrival, or those who were put in their place because the former ones had left. They are all Frenchmen.

"The traveling civilians were fed by the Spanish and American committees and eventually by the military authorities. They found their lodgings prepared when they arrived. The civilians are doing agricultural work, together with the French farmers and the German soldiers.

"Nobody complained about the work or insufficient food, but it is everywhere stated that open-air life has the best effect on factory hands when coming from the crowded towns without sun or air."

The officer was an eyewitness of all this and he saw only one man complaining. A workingman who lived with his wife and child wanted to return to the town because he earned higher wages in the factories.

The Field Rabbi, Dr. Steinthal, has been decorated with the Iron Cross of the First Class.

200 young Turkish scholars presented themselves for fellowship at German colleges. The first receivers of the fellowship started for Germany, among them being the young Turkish lady, Emineh Nuri Hanum, who is going to attend the school teachers' seminary at Bremen.

The Rumanian state railroads have contracted with the German Steel Works for 25,000 to 30,000 tons of rails. The output of the German iron works in July was 1,134,000 tons, against 1,047,000 last year and 1,561,000 in 1914. The output of one working day was 36,590, against 36,050 in 1915.

According to the Vossische Zeitung, the Paris Temps published a statement on August 9, that France and Italy had concluded a secret understanding in 1900 to participate in aggressive combinations.

According to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, Sir Roger Casement on the morning of his death, after the visit of a high British official, exclaimed: "They must have made poor experiences with the conviction of men, but I shall always remain an Irishman." A friend who was present at that scene considered it probable that grace was offered to Sir Roger for an anti-Irish declaration, which Sir Roger, however, refused.

Tomorrow, there will begin negotiations between Germany and Switzerland, caused by the failure of the Paris conferences.

The Kaiser, on the road from the western front, stopped at Koln, where he visited the cathedral.

EARTH IS FLATTENED BY SHELLS OF FRENCH

German Officer Says They Lowered Level Till Somme's Waters Flowed In

By Georges Le Hir

With the French army before Peronne, July 18.—During the last few days I have traversed the whole ant heap, visited burrow after burrow, and everywhere have been amazed at the magnificent spirit of the men. While waiting for the assault the poilus are serious, or mad with enthusiasm, or serenely calm, never careless and laughing. No, it is their wonderful calm, their total freedom from nervousness or anxiety, that strikes one most, and the secret of this calm is confidence—absolute, complete, spontaneous confidence begotten and fostered by the roar of our artillery. For by nothing so much as the thunder of our own cannonade is the infantryman's heart gladdened, his certainty of victory assured.

In the tumult of the French artillery the German response goes unnoticed. It is the "artillery preparation for attack" that is now in progress and that means that our soldiers can see around them in ruined trenches and uptorn shelters that recently strong fortification constructed according to the most efficient principles of modern war.

The best possible evidence of our bombardment's success is given by a German who experienced it, a Bavarian First Lieutenant found this morning by a reconnaissance party near La Maisonnette. Evidently he had crawled forward from his own trenches when the French fire became unbearable, but he was so utterly unnerved that at first he was unable to speak coherently. His clothing was just a mass of mud and the contusions covering his body bore witness to the truth of his statement that he was frequently half buried by exploding shells. Later on, when he had recovered somewhat, he declared that he had been a student at Jena University and said in good French:

"My regiment was holding a strong system of trenches on the left bank of the Somme, just across from Peronne, near Four de Paris, bordering the Somme Canal. Our positions were dominated by the slopes of Biaches Plateau, where the French are now installed, and bounded on the other side by the impassible Somme marshes. For six days and nights we were exposed to the unremitting French cannonade. I had experienced bombardments before that. The smoke was so dense it was impossible to mark where the shells were falling. All we saw was a dark cloud interspersed with red, green, and yellow flashes.

"Once, just before twilight yesterday, there was a momentary lull and I caught a glimpse of our surroundings. The effect was extraordinary. The solid earth literally had sunk over a wide area, actually flattened, as with a gigantic hammer, by shells falling so continuously that the holes merged into one vast basin. A proof of the lowered level was that I perceived that water of the canal had filtered in and was forming a regular lagoon.

"I admit that as defensive works the trenches over which we worked so long and hard are now utterly useless. Our staff ought never to have sacrificed men in such a position. We cannot withstand your bombardment. We die, and die uselessly.

"Imagine my deep trench transformed into shapeless earth heaps, then into gluey mud as the canal waters flowed in. Vainly we tried to dig new holes for shelter. At every moment shrieks or stifled groans marked another comrade torn by an explosion or suffocating in that horrible mass. After a time we ceased all effort and abandoned ourselves hopelessly to our fate.

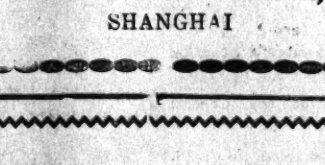
"Last night was a never-ending agony. Only the dead were happy. The few that survived envied their escape. At last in the morning our tiny band mustered up courage to confront death by your fusillade in preference to the slow horrors of suffocation. Painfully, inch by inch, we crawled forward toward your trenches. All idea of fighting had left us long before. We were just miserable wretches whose only impulse was mortal fear. How desperate was our choice is shown by the fact that I alone got through alive. Even now I can hardly believe it. It is incredible that a man should endure so much and still be living."

It is on hearing such tales from the enemy that one comes to appreciate fully the heroism of the French defenders of Verdun.

SHREDDED WHEAT

The Perfect Food

Ready-Cooked Ready-to-Serve



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SHREDDED WHEAT is made from whole wheat which has been thoroughly cleaned, then steam-cooked, shredded, and baked in the form of a biscuit.

SHREDDED WHEAT may be served with hot or cold milk or cream, and seasoned to taste with sugar or salt. It may also be served in combination with fresh or preserved fruits.

Crispness is restored by heating in the oven. The crisp shreds encourage mastication, making Shredded Wheat a perfect food for growing children.

In packages, containing two biscuits, 7 cents (Mex.) per package.

Four for 25 cents: Twenty for $1.00

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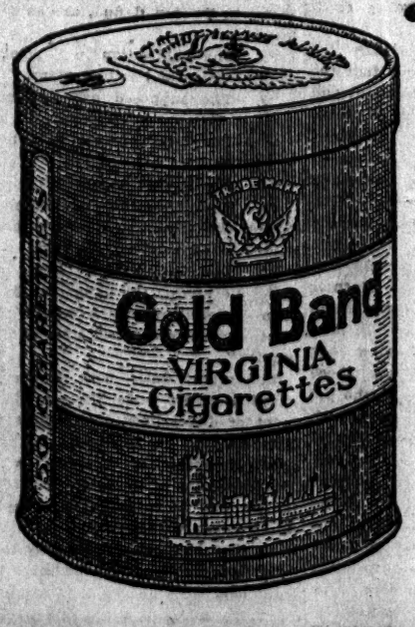

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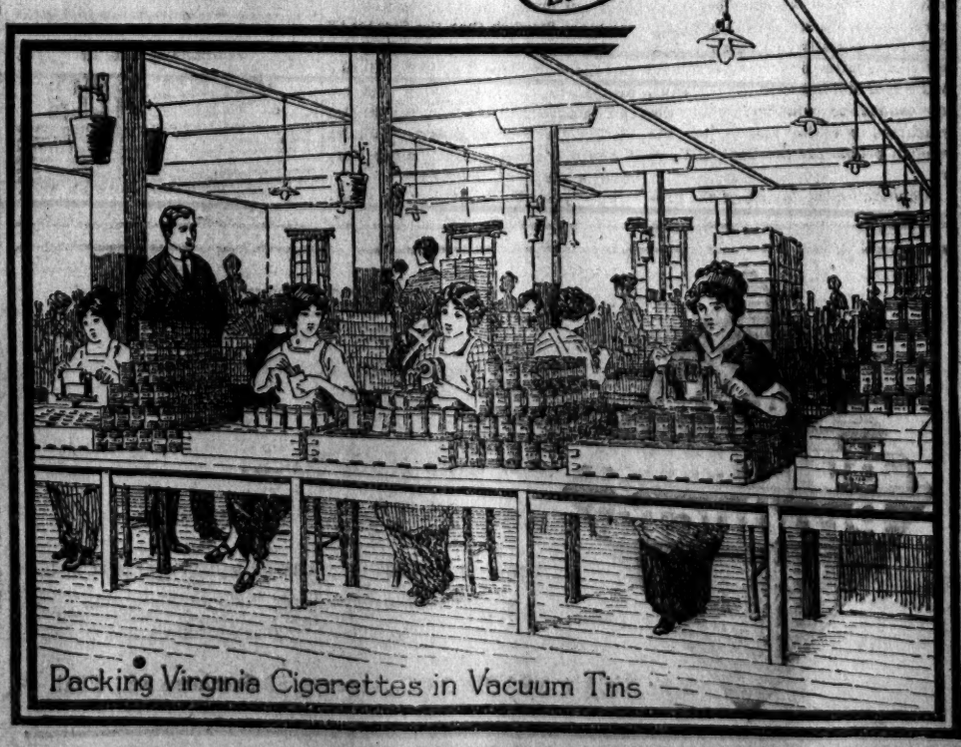


Packing Virginia Cigarettes in Vacuum Tins

GERMANS EAGER FOR SWEDISH AID IN WAR

Plan for Bringing Nation Into Alliance With Teutons Announced

SCHEME AIMED AT RUSSIA

Report Tells of Many Mistakes Made By Too Enthusiastic Pro-Germans

Stockholm, July 5 (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—A sensation has been created through all of Sweden by the publication of an alleged official report from a German agent in this country regarding a plan to bring Sweden into a political, "if not closer," alliance with Germany as the northern link in "an immovable wall against Russia and against the Asiatic danger." This wall, representing a new idea as to Germany's plans, is referred to as being constructed by Turkey, Bulgaria, Austria and Germany.

For the work of propaganda in Sweden the alleged report asks for a preliminary appropriation of more than 100,000 marks, ($25,000) and suggests that Turkey and the other allies of Germany be asked to contribute their proper share. The anti-German newspapers in Stockholm comment rather bitterly upon this suggestion of an international "Slush fund" for Sweden, but assert that many of the recommendations in the report, evidently written last December, have been carried into effect. It also is asserted that the report explains much of the recent activity in Sweden against Russia, and the attempt to force a situation which would cause Sweden to declare war as an ally of the Central Powers.

The report, as printed in detail, begins with a discussion of the possible effect of a Russian offensive this Summer. It said that if Russia showed sufficient signs of recuperation to reorganize its armies into an effective force, it would be necessary at once to carry forward a propaganda in Sweden showing the Swedish people how greatly it would be to their advantage to interfere and ally themselves with Germany, "thus preserving their present interests and assuring their future." The report is addressed to "your Excellency," and says among other things:

Want Sweden's Intervention

"Even if you have only a political union in mind, considerable work will be necessary to win over the Swedish elements not already on our side and actively favoring an alliance with the Central Powers. Swedish sentiment cannot be swayed by sporadic methods. It mush be trained by systematic and sustained propaganda. We must win over the entire people by an intensive effort. This propaganda must be cautiously executed if we are to gain the active interference of Sweden in the Spring of 1916. We must be particularly careful not to let it appear that the propaganda springs from a foreign source. Every political thinking Swede must be convinced that he had made his choice voluntarily and in the interest of his own nation.

"In the opinion of pro-German politicians, Sweden has not come into the war because she has lacked a direct cause. But gradually the political influences are becoming more and more unfavorable to the Entente, especially to England. The new constellation of nations, arranged by German diplomacy in the Balkans, has tended to win not only the sympathy, but the reason of the Swedish people for the Central Powers.

"Concerning the tactics of the propaganda, it should be carried forward on three main lines:

"First, opposition to and guarantees against British power.

"Second, information concerning true conditions in Russia and the danger threatening Sweden from that quarter.

"Third, the advantages of a lasting union with the Central Powers.

"The so-called Activist group in Sweden has lost considerably in influence lately. Perhaps the designation was unhappily chosen, for even some of the best pro-Germans, who believe in the ultimate goal of war on behalf of Germany, have hesitated to align themselves publicly with the group which has demanded immediate action without the necessary working up of public opinion.

"There is no denying that in the last ten months sentiment has been growing against throwing Sweden into the horrors of the war without a compelling cause. The pro-German group, however, in its press and in its agitation against the Entente Powers, has been directing public opinion toward a neutrality as it should be."

'Undesirables' Among Activists

The report then declares that the Activists have been so impatient and sharp in their demands as to create the suspicion of being foreign agents. Some of these unwise Activists, it says, must be cast aside, like many other pioneers, "unthanked." Too many "undersirables" had entered their ranks. The report continues:

"I believe that most of the Swedes, who must decide the fate of their nation, can be won over for union with the Central Powers. It is a question now of gathering our friends and many of those whose sympathies are with us but who yet stand apart in a new party which will stand between the Activists and the pacifists, but which at the psychological moment will combine forces with the Activists to bring about the desired result. Into this group or party we must get men whose names and whose standing place them above all suspicion. Our program must avoid Jingoism or 'being more Swedish than the Swedes.'"

The report refers to "several unfortunate incidents" of the Activists' campaign, and particularly deplores the lecture delivered in Stockholm by the German professor, Wilhelm Ostwald, "publicly proclaiming Germany's plans of conquest."

"By systematic effort," it continues, "we could weaken the Social Democrats headed by Branting and who are so decidedly pro-English. I wish to propose a pamphlet in which the democracy of the Western Powers shall be laid bare in all its nakedness and where the real policy of England, and its actions against smaller nations, shall be placed in juxtaposition to the theory of English democracy.

"The Swedish-Russian question must, of course, play an important part in the propaganda. A Russian news bureau with a Swedish name should at once be started in Stockholm, because Russian questions now are given only small space in the newspapers. A beginning has been made for spreading this propaganda by John Lonnegren, a Swedish writer, in a work called 'Russia and the European War,' based upon the German work of Dr. Paul Rohrbach. In this publication the principle has been followed of giving it the character of a Swedish work, putting on the name of a Swedish author and issuing it from a printing house above the suspicion of being in the pay of Germany.

"The main causes of Entente sympathy in Sweden, I find, are as follows:

"1. The publication in Germany of annexation of territory plans.

"2. The supposed over-development of German militarism.

3. The violation of Belgium's neutrality.

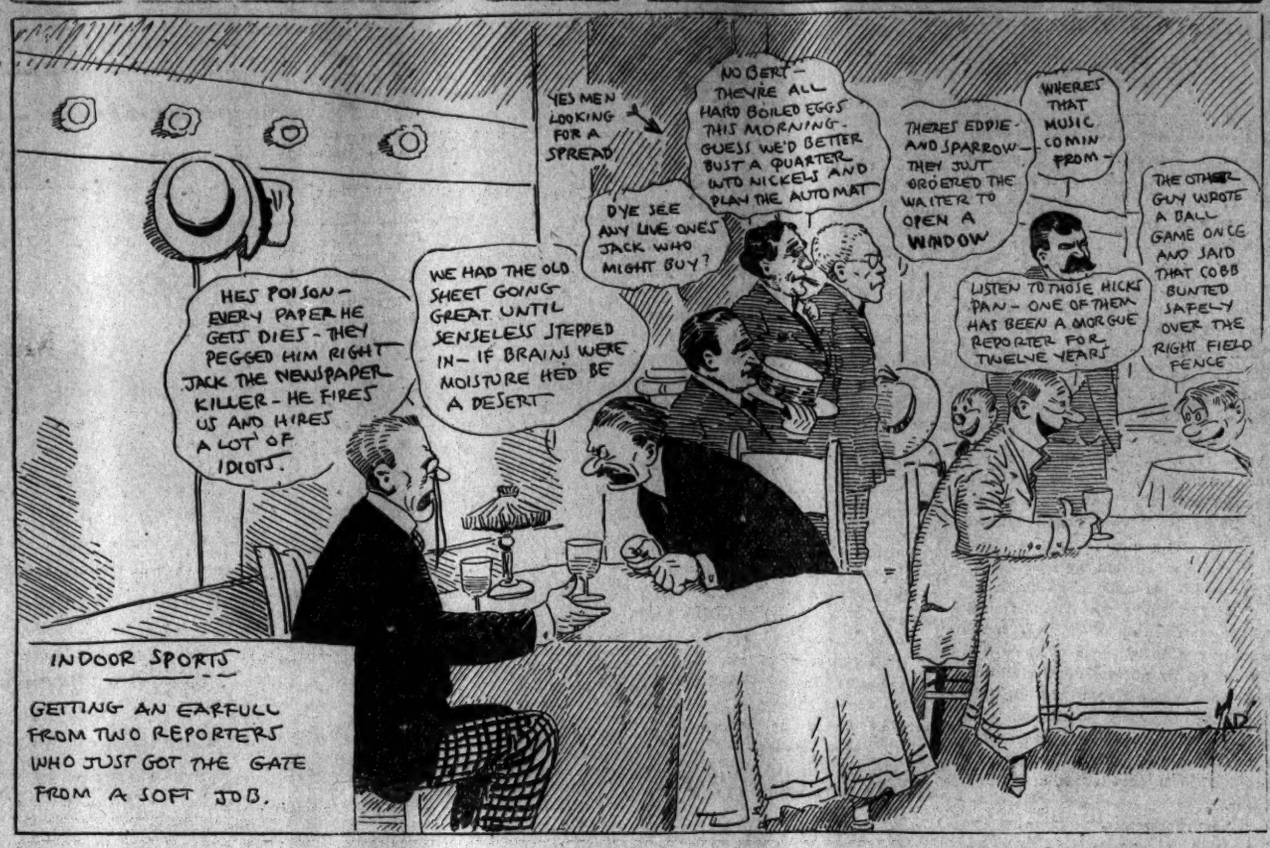
"4. The U-boat war (Lusitania.)

"5. The assertion of Entente friends that Germany alone was preparing to bring about the war.

"6. The publication here of articles asserting the danger of German imperialism which would reduce Sweden to a vassal state of the empire."

The report deals with Sweden's growing export trade, the establishment of direct lines of steamers to America and to England, and the great increase of business with Russia, as one of the great obstacles in the way of inducing the people into a union with Germany, especially as they have discovered they can carry on trade independently of Hamburg.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


YES MEN LOOKING FOR A SPREAD
NO BERT— THEYRE ALL HARD BOILED EGGS THIS MORNING— GUESS WE'D BETTER BUST A QUARTER INTO NICKELS AND PLAN THE AUTO MAT
DYE SEE ANY LIVE ONES JACK WHO MIGHT BUY?
THERES EDDIE AND SPARROW— THEY JUST ORDERED THE WAITER TO OPEN A WINDOW
WHERES THAT MUSIC COMIN FROM—
THE OTHER GUY WROTE A BALL GAME ONCE AND SAID THAT COBB BUNTED SAFELY OVER THE RIGHT FIELD FENCE
LISTEN TO THOSE HICKS PAN— ONE OF THEM HAS BEEN A MORGUE REPORTER FOR TWELVE YEARS
HES POISON— EVERY PAPER HE GETS DIES— THEY PEGGED HIM RIGHT JACK THE NEWSPAPER KILLER— HE FIRES US AND HIRES A LOT OF IDIOTS.
WE HAD THE OLD SHEET GOING GREAT UNTIL SENSELESS STEPPED IN— IF BRAINS WERE MOISTURE HED BE A DESERT
INDOOR SPORTS
GETTING AN EARFULL FROM TWO REPORTERS WHO JUST GOT THE GATE FROM A SOFT JOB.
TAD

Siccawei Weather Report

20.—The typhoon, partly filled up by the high pressures of China, progresses very slowly northwards, to the W. of the Loochoos. Strong northerly winds replace the monsoon along the coast. Cyclonic circulation on the Eastern Sea and over Central Japan. Very fine and cool weather at Shaghai.

21.—Weather still very cool and fine at Shanghai. The breeze continues to play between N.W. and N.E. and the pressure to rise.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, August 21, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	753.32	753.06
" " inches	29.58	29.65
Variation mm. for 24 h	-2.43	-32.4
Variation mm. for 12 h	-3.44	-2.07
Wind Direction	NE	NNE
Wind Kilom per hour	12	24
Wind Miles	7.5	14.9
Temperature Cen	25°5	26.4
Temperature Fahr	77.9	79.5
Humidity: co	97	85
Nebulosity: 0-10	8	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

The Pale-lipped Girl.

Bloodlessness is the trouble of many girls who ought to be full of life and good spirits. Instead, they are pale, their lips have no colour, they have no appetite, their digestion is poor, and if they try to hurry in the street or run upstairs they are so tired and out of breath that their hearts beat as if to burst. Generally they are thin, flat-chested, round-shouldered and sallow, with nothing attractive about them. If they do not get better a cough will develop and presently it will be consumption.

A girl should not be like this. She should be plump, rosy, full-bosomed and full of life—able to dance and run with the best. But she must have penty of good, pure blood for this. It is only through blood that we can feed any part of the body—nerves, flesh, brain or spine. And the only medicine which will make blood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Their effect upon pale-lipped, flat-chested girls is wonderful. The appetite improves, backaches and headaches no longer give trouble. In a few days the improvement begins to be apparent, and the anæmic girl often becomes the belle of the family.

Your dealer can sell you Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People: or send $1.50 for a bottle ($8. for 6 bottles) to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., No charge for postage 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Kaiser's Peace Price A 'Mere Flea Bite'

Germany Said To Be Ready To Quit Belgium For Forty Billion Marks

Amsterdam, July 22 (via London).—Posters have been pasted on the walls of barracks in Ghent stating that negotiations have been opened between the United States and Germany for the evacuation of Belgium, according to the Echo Belge. According to the posters, Germany is prepared to withdraw from Belgium on the payment of an indemnity of 40,000,000,000 marks.

The Echo Belge comments sarcastically on this proposal, terming the proposed indemnity "a mere flea bite."

SAYS DARWIN CAUSED WAR

Rockefeller Approves This and Other Statements by Dr. Eaton

Cleveland, July 23.—"Anarchism is a beautiful theory," said the Rev. Dr. John A. Eaton of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of New York, today, addressing his former flock at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church here, and John D. Rockefeller agreed with him. "Fine," said Mr. Rockefeller after the service. Dr. Eaton criticised those who think of anarchists as "men with red noses, red shirts, and bombs in their pockets," and declared that, while anarchism was a beautiful theory, it was a failure, becuse it was not human.

Mr. Rockefeller and the rest of the congregation were told that Charles Darwin was to blame for the European war. Dr. Eaton said Darwin was the basic factor in bringing about the world war, and Mr. Rockefeller was seen to nod his head in agreement.

Germany, said Dr. Eaton, is the only place where a preacher is still a prophet and a professor not thought a fool by "boneheads."

"It is Darwin who is responsible for the ideas of evolution that have seized the supermen of Germany," he added. "It is the law of the jungle, but it was never intended for the human race."

He declared the roar of cannon, the groans of the dying, and the agony of mothers in Europe were the voice of the new John the Baptist crying in the wilderness, and that a new spirit of humanity and justice would replace the jungle law.

Dr. Eaton championed preparedness, drawing a parallel between the United States and Germany. The two countries, he said, have spent the same amount for military purposes since the time of the civil war.

Mr." Villa—bless his memory, a thousand times dead and alive again—invaded this country," he said, "and while we scoured the whole nation for a week gathering a posse to find him, he slipped away."

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

BROOKLYN-SHANGHAI TIED IN TEN INNINGS

'Big League' Ball Played For Sunday Fans—Game Ends In Darkness

"Big league" was the verdict for Sunday's game between Brooklyn and the allied Shanghai nine. The score was 1 to 1, 10 innings played, game called on account of darkness and only 11 hits secured by all the hitters; these are a few of the features of the game which fans continued to talk about all day yesterday.

But it should be borne in mind, however, that while the game was a draw Shanghai had a shade the best of it, as Wilhoit's home run gave her an earned run while Brooklyn scored one on an error.

The game was full of thrills from start to finish. Brooklyn went first to bat and was retired without scoring. Wilhoit was the first up for Shanghai. The first ball thrown came squarely over the plate, and he "stepped on it." He drove it to the Cricket Club and made the circuit of the sacks in a canter. But that was the only run secured by Shanghai, although she had a wonderful opportunity in the eighth when Holliday knocked a three-bagger with no outs. He remained tied to third base, however, when three men had been called out, despite Payne's efforts to get him in.

Brooklyn secured its one score in the seventh through an error.

The score:

Brooklyn	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Leatherby, s.s.	5	0	1	3	4	1
Eysinger, c.	2	0	0	12	2	0
Daniels, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1	0
Tangerman, 2b.	4	0	2	2	2	1
Heubel, 3b.	4	1	0	4	0	1
Brenner, r.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Haggerty, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Scott, c.f.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Rosenberger, p.	4	0	0	0	1	1
Total	33	1	5	30	10	4

Allies	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Wilhelt, 2b.	5	1	1	6	1	0
Holliday, s.s.	5	0	3	1	2	0
Payne, 3b.	3	0	1	4	7	1
Rasmussen, l.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Stephenson, c.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Pennywitt, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ayers, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0	1
Sellers, c.	4	0	0	5	0	0
Hylton, p.	4	0	0	0	6	0
Total	37	1	6	30	16	2

Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Shanghai ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Summary:—Three-base hit, Holliday; Base on balls, off Hylton 2; Home run, Wilhoit; Struck out by Rosenberger 8, by Hylton 2; Double play, Payne to Wilhoit to Ayres. Umpires, Ryan and Gilmore.

Villalobos Beat Quiros

The Villalobos and the Quiros teams met in a seven inning game for a curtain raiser for the big game, resulting in a victory for the Villalobos by a score of 7 to 4. Hunter and Haggerty, the battery for the winning team, played good team ball throughout the game and to them belongs the credit for the victory.

The score:

Villalobos

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bloom, s.s.	4	0	0	1	0	2
Solomon, 2b.	3	1	0	0	1	0
Collins, 3b.	4	3	2	3	0	0
Haggerty, c.	4	1	1	14	2	2
Montgomery, c.f.	2	1	2	0	0	0
Bumgard, 3b.	3	0	1	2	0	3
Gay, r.f.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Stevenson, l.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Hunter, p.	3	0	0	1	2	1
Total	29	7	7	21	5	8

Quiros

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Doyle, c.	3	1	0	4	6	0
Ayers, 1b.	3	1	2	10	2	1
Stephenson, 2b.	3	1	0	4	3	3
Payne, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	1
Meyers, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gifford, r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Boone, c.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hess, s.s.	3	0	0	0	4	2
Glover, l.f.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Sullivan, p.	3	1	1	0	2	2
Total	27	4	4	21	20	10

Villalobos ..... 2 1 2 0 1 0 1=7
Quiros ..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 2=4

Summary:—Three-base hit: Montgomery; Two-base hits; Collins, Haggerty and Stevenson; Base on balls: off Sullivan 2, off Hunter 3; Struck out: by Sullivan 3, by Hunter 10. Umpires: Poland and Gilmore.

Ex-Lightweight Champ Now a Soldier

Willie Ritchie as a Volunteer

Monterey, Cal. July 21.—Willie Ritchie, formerly lightweight champion of the world, is now a "burk private" in the rear rank of a volunteer regiment in this city. His real name is Geary Steffon, and he is known as Private Steffen in and about camp.

Lawn Tennis

In the replay of the S. C. C. doubles handicap, on Sunday, Ramsay and Moore beat Tippin and Dunlop, 6-3, 6-4. The same afternoon, the Club team had an easy win over the Public School Old Boys, whom they defeated four setts to one. Grant and Godwin won at 6-0, 6-0, Wheen, Moore and Wheeler, Grant and Campbell and Field and Gray.

S. C. C. Doubles Championship

The result of the draw for the above championship is as follows:—

First Round.—R. H. Godwin and A. J. Grant v. C. C. Graham and J. Tippin.

Second Round.—D. Klein and D. Campbell v. St. G. R. Clark and L. R. Wheen.

G. A. Thomson and A. H. Leslie v. first round winners.

C. G. Humphreys and W. J. Hawkings v. H. M. Gorton and G. Dunlop.

H. Toussaint and J. Elmore v. E. I. M. Barrett and J. S. McEachran.

The 1st and 2nd rounds must be played by September 6 and the third round by September 10. Best of five setts.

Lancastrian Handicaps

The final of the Gentlemen's Doubles will be played on Ewo Courts at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday, the players being:—

H. Cheetham and D. Leigh (owe 15) v. A. Cheetham and R. W. Hindle (scratch).

Palace Gardens v. Wimbledon

This match was played on Sunday, at the Palace Hotel Gardens, Lay Road and resulted as follows:—

Singles.—H. J. Jefferson and D. Elliott (Palace) beat R. Roberts and G. Jensen (Wimbledon) 6-3, 6-3, 3-6.

J. Noble and H. Champney (Palace) beat N. Bell and J. Macain (Wimbledon) 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

C. J. Bull and A. McLean (Palace) lost to R. Robarts and G. Jensen 3-6, 2-6, 6-3.

C. W. Morgan and D. Pascall (Palace) lost to H. Hayward and T. Jensen 0-6, 2-6, 1-6.

Mixed Doubles.—Mrs. Noble and H. J. Jefferson beat Miss Martin and T. Jensen 6-2, 6-1.

Mrs. Timmings and D. Elliott beat Miss Jensen and H. Hayward 7-5, 6-1.

G. A. Thomson and C. C. Graham, 6-0, 6-4, D. V. Wanostrocht and C. E. M. Thomson lost at 6-3, 4-6, 8-10, G. Dunlop and A. J. Daniels won at 6-3, 6-1 and the Cheetham Brothers, 6-2, 7-5.

Tomorrow, the Club will engage the French Club, being represented by Barrett and Godwin, Clark and

Lawn Bowls

Shanghai Rink Championship

The second match in the semi-final of the Shanghai Rink Championship was played at Hongkew Park on Sunday afternoon, with the following result:—

G. McMurdo		A. D. Bell	
R. C. Aitkenhead		O. Crewe-Read	
A. M. McGregor		J. C. MacDougall	
F. Ferrier	22	J. T. Disselduff	18

The defeated team took an early lead of seven points, but McMurdo's team drew level at the 19th end. They obtained three in the 20th and a single in the last end, which gave them victory by four points.

The winners, who are known as the Yangtszepoo "Big Four," will meet another good four from the Yangtszepoo Club in the final, viz. Messrs. Burnside, McCallum, Shaw and Malcolm.

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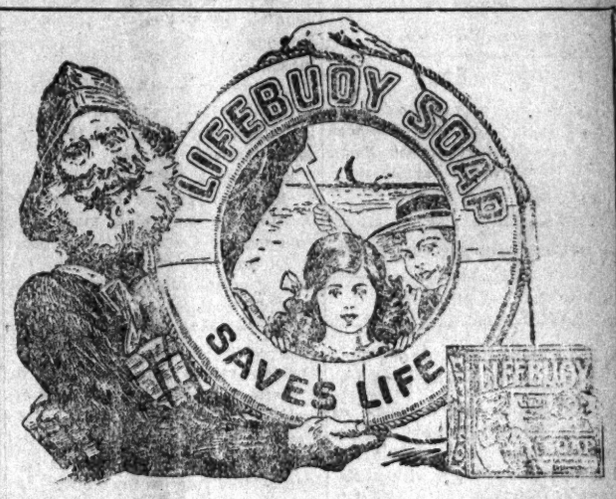

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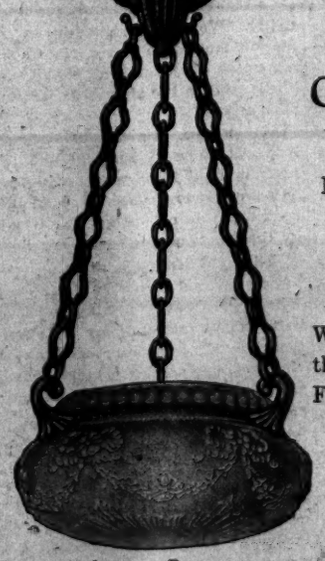

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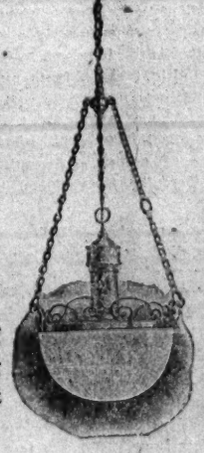

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WEATHER

The typhoon appears to incline to the E.-N.-E. to cross the Loochoos and advance towards the Bonin Islands. Northerly breezes along our coasts. Fine weather.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 22, 1916

Count Karolyi's Demand for Peace

(*New York Sun*)

IN considering the demands of Count Michael Karolyi for an immediate peace between Hungary and her enemies "with or without the consent of Germany and Austria" it must be borne in mind that he has no love for either Austria or Prussia. In his visit to this country two years ago in the interest of a propaganda for a free and independent Hungary he left no doubt on that point.

In spite of the normal bitter feeling existing between the two principal States in the so-called "Dual Monarchy" and the fact that the war was more strongly favored in Austria, Hungary has to all appearances accepted her responsibility. She has put into the field her quota of troops and has helped to bear the burden of military expenses. Magyar soldiers bore the brunt of the first Balkan invasion because it was feared the southern Slavs could not be trusted to war against people of their own race. For the same reason the Magyars have in many cases been in charge of important defensive positions on the Russian front.

Hungary has been a hotbed of racial strife. The Magyars, or the pure Hungarians, while slightly in the minority have been the ruling class. There is a large population of Serbs, descendants of refugees from Turkish oppression, and about 3,000,000 Rumanians. These peoples have been vainly clamoring for years for a fair representation in the Government. Yet, like the Czechs and the Slavs in Austria, they have served in the army with as much apparent loyalty as any other of the Austro-Hungarian races.

Count Karolyi's project as announced here was a separate national existence and economic freedom from Austria. In advocating peace he is apparently in accord with Count Julius Andrassy, one of the leaders of the Hungarian party. The great question with Hungarian statesmen, judging from recent discussions, is: What will be the effect upon Hungary of the continuation of the war? The course of Rumania becomes a matter of great importance.

Her intervention in the war on the side of the Allies might be, in the case of the success of the Entente Powers, at the cost of the present Hungarian land of Transylvania. Again, success of the Allies might carry with it an addition of Servia's territory at the expense of Slavonia and Croatia, southern Hungarian provinces. Peace with Hungary's enemies at the cost of a split with Austria and Germany would, as is apparently the hope of the Magyar statesmen, gain her a separate national existence and at the same time preserve her present territorial limits.

The Russian advance in Galicia and Bukhovina presents a favorable opportunity for bringing forward Count Karolyi's demand. But in its consideration the important point is: How far does he represent Hungary?

In the Dark

(*New York Times*)

HOW much do we know about the war we imagine ourselves to be seeing? If we could read now the histories which will be published fifty years hence, we might not be able to recognise the story. It may minimize or leave out many of the things which seem to us now to be most important and dwell on events we have not even heard of. In this age of light, much of the war is being fought in the dark.

The Marquis of Crewe, on July 20, 1916, tells the House of Lords for the first time that from December, 1914, to September, 1915, war was going on upon the north-western frontier of India; that in that time there were no less than seven separate attacks, "some of a very formidable character." A mere attack of unorganized and ill-armed tribesmen could not be "formidable" to the Government of India. What has been going on there? The danger must be over, or the Government, which concealed it so successfully, would not admit it now in this way. It must have been a "formidable" danger indeed when no hint of it was allowed to leak out to a nation which was permitted to learn of the failure in the Dardanelles campaign and the disaster in Mesopotamia. It is plain to see that, though we, the contemporaries, know nothing of the war in India of 1914-15, our children will be devoting much attention to it in their study of history in school.

A matter of much less significance, but illustrating our contemporary ignorance, too, is that of the postcard received by the American Board from a missionary nurse in Turkey—apparently a mere note of greeting, but containing mysterious references to one verse in the Book of Job and one in the Psalms. On looking up the references the fact is revealed—cholera is raging and famine is at hand. The ingenious nurse smuggled the fact past the Turkish censor on the postcard. Hitherto the world has remained in ignorance of it—and of how much else that is going on in Turkey we have no idea, for that country has been masked from us for months. As for Persia, our knowledge of the important events that have been taking place there is practically at zero. If we could have a glimpse at the school histories—and the school geographies, too—of 1936, we should probably be amazed to find what momentous things can be done in this age of light without the world even hearing of them.

JAPANESE PRESS VIEWS

Entente on Offensive

The Jiji says the watershed of the European war has been reached and the Entente Powers are winning. So far the Germans had been taking an offensive attitude, but the offensive has shifted to the Entente armies. The Entente Powers should keep on taking the offensive and finally crush the militarism of Germany.

Individualism and Nationalism

The Nichi-Nichi considers that the attempt of the middle school moral educational investigation committee of Tokio and the neighboring prefectures to remedy the evils of individualism is a worthy task, although it is very difficult to bring about any material result. The idea of individualism differs with different persons. But it is a fact that individualism is making progress in Japanese society in these days with its concomitant evils. But individualism will not necessarily conflict with the ideas of nationalism and altruism, if it is understood properly. At any rate, the evils must be removed if evils accompany individualism.

The Chugai Shogyo also comments on the question of individualism. The attempt of the educationists of Tokio and eight other prefectures, who met in Tokio on August 1 and 2, to remove evils of individualism in order to encourage the spirit of loyalty to the nation should be looked at as a worthy one, but its success is rather doubtful. Individualism is the growth of civilized living in cities, which does not grow much in country districts. It cannot be avoided. Evils accompanying individualism need be restricted as much as possible. But nothing should be done to kill the spirit of modern civilization just because society is beset with evils of individualism, etc.

Japan and China

The Hochi says that Japan is only desirous of developing the resources of China. If she would give any financial assistance to China she would do so, not in favor of one or the other political parties in China. Now there is a great hope of China's setting her internal troubles. Japan should give proper assistance to China in securing loans to enable the Chinese Government to carry on the work of administration, etc.

Kokumin Fears Impasse

The Kokumin fears that the war situation in Europe is about to enter the period of impasse again. This may be true, says the editor, because the wars of today are waged with the supply of men and materials in consideration. One day's fighting requires a long preparation for it ahead, so that after it is over a new plan must be made to begin the fighting, which would take some time to materialize. The war is now in the middle way and it is too early to predict about the final issues.

A Famous Critic on 'The Great American Novel'

James Huneker, Discussing Certain Phases of Modern Fiction, Says There May Be Thousands but Not One

By James Huneker

I.

WHEN the supreme master of the historical novel modestly confessed that he could do the "big bow-wow strain," but to Jane Austen must be accorded the palm of exquisite craftsmanship, there was then no question upon the critical map of the so-called a "great American novel." Sir Walter Scott—to whom such authors of historical novels as Chateaubriand and his "Martyrs," the "Salammbo" of Flaubert, and that well-nigh perfect fiction, "The History of Henry Esmond," by Thackerary, yield precedence—might have achieved the impossible; the writing of a library, epitomizing the social history of These States—as Walt Whitman would say. After Scott no name but Balzac's occurs to the memory—Balzac, who laid all France under his miscroscope (and France is all of a piece, not the checkerboard of nationalities we call America); even the mighty Tolstoy would have balked the job. And if these giants fail, what may be said of their successors? The idea of a great American novel is an "absolute," and nature abhors an absolute, despite the belief of metaphysicians to the contrary. Yet the notion still obtains and inquests are held from time to time, and the opinions of contemporary novelists are taken toll of; as if each man and woman could give aught else but their own side of the matter, that side which is rightfully enough personal and provincial. The question is, after all, an affair for critics, and the great American novel will be in the plural; thousands perhaps. America is a chord of many nations, and to find the keynote we must play much and varied music.

While a novelist may be cosmopolitan at his own risk, a critic should be ever so. The sublime tenuities of Henry James, like the black music of Michael Artzibashef, are questions largely temperamental. But the Russian is all Slavic, and no one would maintain that Mr. James shows a like ingrained nationalism. Nevertheless, he is American, though dealing only with a certain side of American life, the cosmopolitan phase. At his peril an American novelist sails Eastward to describe the history of his countrymen abroad. With the critic we come upon a different territory. He may go gadding after new mud-gods (the newest god invented by man is always the greatest) for the time being, and return to his native heath mentally refreshed and broadened by his foreign outing. Not so that maker of fiction. Once he cuts loose his balloon he is in danger of not getting back home again.

Mr. James is a splendid case for us; he began in America and landed in England, there to stay. Our other most felicitous example of cosmopolitanism is Henry Blake Fuller, the author of "The Chevalier Pensieri Vani" and "The Chatelaine de la Trinite." After those charming excursions into a rapidly vanishing Europe Mr. Fuller reversed the proceeding of James; he returned to America and composed two novels of high artistic significance, "The Cliff Dwellers" and "With the Procession," which, while they continued the realistic tradition of William Dean Howells, were also the forerunners of a new movement in America. It is not necessary to dwell now on "The Last Refuge," or on that masterly book of spiritual parodies, "The Puppet-Booth." But Mr. Fuller did not write the great American novel. Neither did Mr. Howells, nor Mr. James. Who has? No one. Is there such a thing? Without existing it might be described in Celtic fashion, this mythical work, as pure fiction. Let us admit for the sake of argument that if it were written by some unknown monster of genius, it would like Lewis Carroll's Snark turn into a Boojum.

Henry James has said that no one is compelled to admire any particular sort of writing; that the province of fiction is all life, and he has also wisely remarked that "when you have no taste you have no discretion, which is the conscience of taste," and may we add, when you have no discretion you perpetrate the shocking fiction with which America is deluged at this hour. We are told that the new writers have altered the old canons of bad taste, but "plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose." A liquorish sentimentality is the ever threatening rock upon which the bark of young American novelists goes to pieces. (Pardon the mixed metaphor!) Be sentimental and you will succeed! We agree with Dostoievsky that in fiction, as well as in life, there are no general principles, only special cases. But these cases, could they not be typical? even if there are not types, only individuals. And are men and women so enthralled by the molasess of sentimentalism in life? Have the motion-pictures hopelessly deranged our critical values?

I know that in America charity covers a multitude of mediocrities, nevertheless I am loath to believe that all one reads in praise of wretched contemporary fiction is meant in earnest.

Well, chacun a ses degouts! The "thrilling" detective story, the romantic sonorities of the ice cream-soda woman novelist?—with a triple-barreled name, as Rudyard Kipling put it once upon a time—or that church of Heavenly Ennui, the historical novel—what a cemetery of ideas, all of them. An outsider must be puzzle-pated by this tumult of tasteless writing and worse observation. However, history in fiction may be a cavalcade of shining shadows, brilliant, lugubrious, dull, or joyful happenings; but where Thackerary succeeded multitudes have failed. Who shall bend the bow of that Ulysses? Native talent, subtle and robust, we possess in abundance; thus far it has cultivated with success its own parochial garden—which is as it should be. The United States of Fiction. America is Cosmopolis.

II.

As to the Puritanism of our present novels one may dare to say in the teeth of youthful protestants that it is non-existent. The pendulum has swung too far the other way. And as literary artists are rare, the result has not been re-assuring. Zola seems prudish after some experiments of the younger crowd. How badly they pull off the trick! How coarse and hard and heavy their touch! Most of these productions read like stupid translations from a dull French original. They are not immoral, only vulgar. As old Flaubert used to say: such books are false, nature is not like that. How keenly he saw through the humbug of "freelove"—a romantic tradition of George Sand's epoch—may be noted in his comment that Emma Bovary found in adultery all the platitudes of marriage. Ah! that much despised, stupid, venerable insitution, marriage! How it has been flouted since the days of Rousseau—the father of false romanticism and that stupefying legend, the "equality" of mankind. (O! the beautiful word, "equality," invented for the delectation of rudimentary minds.) For a century and more fiction has played with the theme of concubinage. If the Nacquet divorce bill had been introduced a decade or so before it was in France what would have become of the theater of Dumas fils, or later, of the misunderstood woman in Ibsen's plays? All such tribal taboos make or unmake literature.

So, merely as a suggestion to ambitious youngsters, let the novelist of the future in search of a novelty describe a happy marriage, children, a husband who doen't drink or gamble, a wife who votes, yet loves her home, her family, and knows how to cook. What a realistic bombshell he would hurl into the camp of sentimental Socialists, and them that believe a wedding certificate is like Balzac's "La Peau de Chagrin"—a document daily shrinking in happiness. Absurdities make martyrs, but of all the absurd and ineffectual martyrdoms that of running off with another's wife is usually the crowning one. "I don't call this very popular pie," said the little boy in Richard Grant White's story; and the man in the case is usually the first to complain of his bargain in pastry.

However, categories are virtually an avowal of mental impuissance, and all marriages are not made in heaven. In the kingdom of morality there are many mansions. When too late you may sport with the shade—not in the shade—of Amaryllis, and perhaps elbow epigrams as a lean consolation. That is your own affair. Paul Verlaine has told us that "J'ai vecu enormement," though his living enormously did not prove that he was happy. Far from it. But he had at least the courage to live his life and relate his terrors. American novelists may agree with Dostoievsky that "everything in the world always ends in meanness"; or with Dr. Pangloss that all is for the best in the best of possible worlds. An affair of temperament. But don't mix the values. Don't confuse intellectual substances. Don't smear a fact with treacle and call it truth. Above all, don't preach. Impiety is an indiscretion, yet, don't be afraid to tell the truth. From Jane Austen and Walter Scott, the parents of the modern English novel, to "The House of Mirth" and "Sister Carrie"—two modern instances—fiction has thrived best on naked truth. All the rest is sawdust, tripe-selling, and sentimentalism. Didn't Mr. Roundabout declare in one of his famous papers that "Figs are sweet, but fictions are sweeter"? In our land we can't get the latter sweet enough. Altruism, Brotherhood of Man Uplifting, Chewing Gum! These are the shibboleths of the "nouvelles couches sociales." Prodigious!

III.

J. K. Huysmans declared that in the land of books there are no schools; no idealism, realism, symbolism; only good writers and bad. Whistler said the same about painting and painters. Setting aside the technical viewpoint of such dicta, we fancy that our "best sellers" do not preoccupy themselves with the "mere writing" of their fictions, but they have developed a formidable faculty of preaching. Old-fashioned fiction that discloses personal charm, that delineates manners, or stirs the pulse of tragedy—not melodrama—is vanishing from publishers' lists. Are there not as many charming men and women perambulating the rind of the planet as there were in the days when Jane Austen or Turgenev wrote? We rufse to believe there are not; but there is little opportunity, in a word, no market, for the display of these qualities. The novel with a purpose, generally an unpleasant purpose, has usurped the rule of the novel of character and manners. Boanerges, not Belzac, now occupies the pasteboard pulpit of fiction.

I quoted Henry James to the effect that all life is the province of the novelist. Nevertheless, the still small garden wherein is reared the tender solitary flower does but ill represent the vaster, complicated forest of comman humanity. The ivory tower of the cultivated egoist is not to be unduly admired; rather Zola's "La Terre" with its foul facts than a palace of morbid art. Withal, the didactic side of our fiction is overdone. I set it down to the humbug about the "masses" being opposed to the "classes." Truly a false antithesis. As if the French bourgeois was not a product of the revolution (poor bourgeois, always abused by the novelists). As if a poor man suddenly enriched doesn't prove, as a rule, the hardest taskmaster to his own class. Consider the new-rich film-picture owners, the munition-makers, the manufacturers of motor cars, and other endearing luxuries. What a study they afford the students of manners. A new generation has arisen. Its taste, intelligence, and culture; its canned manners, canned music—preferably pseudo-African—canned art, canned food, canned literature; its devotion to the mediocre—what a field for our aspiring young "secretaries to society."

Cheap prophylactics, political and religious—for religion is fast being butchered to make the sensational evangelists' holiday—are in vogue. They affect our fiction-mongers, who burn to avenge wrongs, write novels about the "downtrodden masses," and sermons on social evils—evils that have always existed, always will exist. Like the knife grinder, story they have none to tell. Why write fiction, or what they are pleased to call fiction? Why not join the brave brigade of agitators and pamphleteers? The lay-preachers are carrying off the sweepstakes. For them Mr. Howells is a superannuated writer. Would there were more like him in continence of speech, wholesomeness of judgment, nobility of ideals, and in the shrewd perception of character.

Fiction, too, is a fine art, though this patent fact has escaped the juvenile Paul Prys, who are mainly endeavoring to arouse class against mass. It's an old dodge, this equality theory, as old as Beelzebub, Lord of Flies. When all fruit falls, welcome envy and malicious slandering. When you have nothing else to write about, attack your neighbor, especially if he hath a much-coveted vineyard. Max Stirner, least understood of social philosophers, wrote, "Mind your own business," and he forked on the anvil of experience a mighty leading motive for the conduct of life. But our busy little penmen don't see in this golden motto a sufficient sentimental appeal. It doesn't flatter the "masses." Mr. Bryan a few years ago told us that we were all middle class. What is middle class? In Carlyle's day it was a "gigman"; in ours is it the owner of a "flivver"?

This twaddle abut "democratic art" is the bane of our literature. There is only good art. Whether it deals with such "democratic" subjects as "L'Assomoir" or "Germinie Lacerteux," or such "aristocratic" themes as those of D'Annunzio and Paul Bourget, it is the art thereof that determines the product. I hold no brief for the sterile fiction that is enrolled under the banner of "Art for Art." I go so far as to believe that a novelist with a beautiful style often allows that style to get in the way of human nature. Stained-glass windows have their use, but they falsify the daylight. A decorative style may suit pseudo-mediaeval romances, but for twentieth century realism it is sadly amiss. Nor is the arterio-sclerotic school of psychological analysis to be altogether commended. It has been well-nigh done to death by Stendhal, Meredith, James, and Bourget; and it is as cold as a star. Flaubert urged as an objection to writing a novel proving something that the other fellow can prove precisely the opposite. In either case selection plays the role.

The chief argument against the novel "with a purpose"—as the jargon goes—is its lack of validity either as a document or as art. A novel may be anything, but it must not be polemical. Zola has been, still is, the evil genius of many talented chaps who "sling ink," not to make a genuine book, but to create a sensation. Such writers lack patience, art, and direction. They always keep one eye on the box office. Indeed, the young men and women of the day, who are squandering upon paper their golden genius, painfully resemble in their productions the dime novels once published by the lamented Beadle or the lucubrations in the Saturday

(Continued on Page 7)

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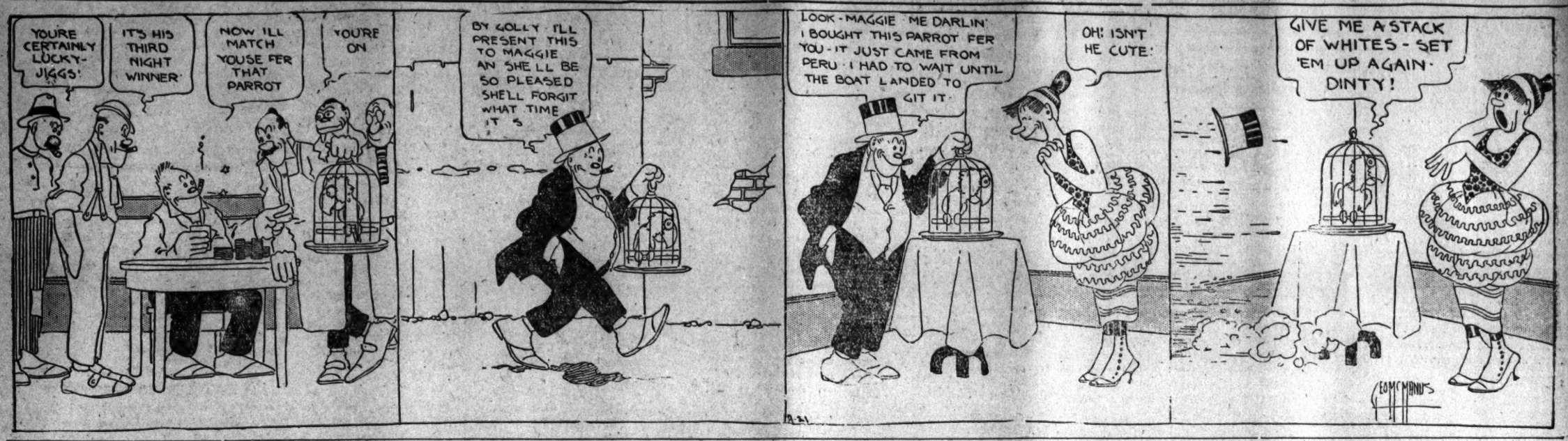
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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LOOK-MAGGIE ME DARLIN' I BOUGHT THIS PARROT FER YOU-IT JUST CAME FROM PERU I HAD TO WAIT UNTIL THE BOAT LANDED TO GIT IT
OH! ISN'T HE CUTE!
GIVE ME A STACK OF WHITES - SET 'EM UP AGAIN DINTY!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

A Study in Chemistry

An amusing tale of a chemist's assistant is related by Sir Hiram Maxim in his book, "My Life." Sir Hiram had sent his man, Silverman, to purchase "one pound of metallic mercury in a strong glass bottle with a cork stopper"——

"Silverman returned and said that he could not find any metallic mercury. I asked him whether he had tried at a shoe shop or a beer shop.

"'No,' he replied—'I went to a wholesale chemist's.'

"I told him that he must have made a mess of it somehow, and I sat down and wrote out carefully:

"'Wanted, one pound of metallic mercury in a strong glass bottle with a cork stopper.'

"Before long he came back and said that there was no such stuff as metallic mercury' known in the chemist's shop ,and that he had been to a wholesale place. As the shop was not more than 200 yards away, I went round with him, and said to the man behind the counter:

"'I have sent this young man here twice for some metallic mercury, and he tells me that you have nothing of the kind.'

"'No, we never have any call for it,' he replied.

"'But is not this a chemist's shop?' I asked.

"'Yes; one of the largest in London,' replied the man.

"'Do you sell all kinds of chemicals?'

"'Yes.'

"'Then how does it happen that you have no metallic mercury?'

"'We have never had any call for it before. We do not know what it is.'

"'Have you any bicarbonate of soda?'

"'Yes; tons of it.'

"'Have you any bicarbonate of potash?'

"'Certainly; any amount of it.'

"'What is bicarbonate of potash a bicarbonate of?'

"'Why, naturally, of potash.'

"'Could you let me have some potash before it is made up into a bicarbonate?'

"'Certainly.'

"'Have you any bichloride of mercurry?'

"'Yes; lots of it.'

"'What is bichloride of mercury a bichloride of?'

"Here I had him. I asked him if it was his firstday on duty.

"'No, I have been here twenty years.'

"The head man, who had heard our conversation, then came up and said:

"'Why, of course, the gentleman wants quicksilver!'

"'Curiously enough, it had never occurred to me to call it by that name, although I ought to have thought of it. However, it is never called quicksilver by scientific men."

A Famous Critic On Great American Novel

(Continued from Page 6)

weeklies of long ago. But in those publications there was more virility. The heroes then were not well-dressed namby-pambies; the villains were villainous; the detectives detected real crimes, and were not weavers of metaphysical abstractions like your latter-day miracle workers of an impossible Scotland Yard; and the girls were girls, neither neurasthenic, nor did they outgolf all creation. Other days, other plays. The "new" novelists still deal with the same raw material of melodrama. Their handling of love episodes has much of the blaring brass quality of old-fashioned Italian opera. And they loudly twang the strings of sloppy sentiment, which evoke not music, but mush and moonshine. And these are our "motion-masters" today.

IV.

There can be no objection to literature and life coming to grips. Letters should touch reality. Many a sturdy blow has been struck at abuses by penmen masquerading behind fiction. No need to summon examples. As for realism—I deny there are commonplace people. Only those writers are commonplace that believe in the phrase. It is one of the paradoxes of art that the commonplace folk of Thackeray, Flaubert, or Anthony Trollope who delight us between covers would in life greatly bore us. The ennui is artistically suggested, though not experienced by the reader. It is the magic of the novelist, his style and philosophy, that make his creations vital.

Dostoievsky says there are no ugly women—to be sure he puts the expression in the mouth of the old sensuilist Karamazov—and as a corollary I maintain that nothing is uninteresting if painted by a master hand, from carrots to Chopin. And as for the historical novel, there is "Sentimental Education" as a model, if you desire something epical in scale and charged with the modern ironic spirit. A Flaubertain masterpiece, this book, with its daylight atmosphere; the inimitable sound, shape, gait, and varied prose rhythms of its sentences, its marvelous gallery of portraits executed in the Dutch manner of Hals and Vermeer, its nearness to its environment, and its fidelity to the pattern of life. It is a true "historical" novel, for it is real—to employ the admirable simile of Mr. Howells.

No need to transpose the tragic gloom of Artzibashef to America; we are an optimistic peoples, thanks to our air and sky, political conditions, and the immigration of sturdy peasant folk. Yet we, too, have our own peculiar gloom and misery and social problems to solve. We are far from being the "Shadow land" of fiction, as a certain English critic said. When last year I praised in these columns the dissonantal art of Michael Artzibashef it was not with the idea that either his style or his pessimism should be aped. That way unoriginality lies. But I do contend that in the practice of his art, its sincerity, its profundity, he might be profitably patterned after by the younger generation. Art should elevate as well as amuse. Must fiction always be silly and shallow? It need be neither sordid nor didactic.

William James put the matter in a nutshell when he wrote that "the whole atmosphere of present-day Utopian literature tastes mawkish and dishwatery to people who still keep a sense of life's more bitter flavors." And on this fundamentally sound note I must end my little sermon—for I find that I have been practicing the very preaching against which I warned embryo novelists. But, then, isn't every critic a lay-preacher?

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Applied with sponge attached to the cork. Gives an instantaneous brilliant and elastic polish, which lasts a week wet or dry weather. Mud can be washed off and polish remains. Does not injure leather nor soil the most delicate clothing. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 2, Lorrimore St., London, S.E., Eng

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

have removed to

F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

(Opposite the Race Course)

Carpets beaten by electric motor and stored for the summer.

9765

"Timborite"

Wood Preservative and Stain

Both Decorative and Preservative

As a **decorative article** "Timborite" produces a most artistic finish which does not obliterate the grain of the wood where a painted effect is not required.

As a **protective material,** wood impregnated with Timborite is proof against decay, dry rot, fungus and the ravages of insects and vermin.

Tint cards and further particulars

From

WHC **Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.**

SHANGHAI

Del Monte BRAND Extra Quality

USE

"DEL MONTE"

Canned Fruits and Vegetables

For sale by all first-class dealers

Connell Bros. Company,

AGENTS

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Refracting and Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

36, Nanking Road

INDUSTRIAL HEATING.

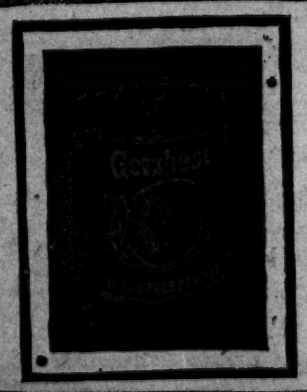
GAS FOR FUEL IN FACTORY & WORKSHOP.

Provides the most convenient form of heat.
Is the essence of coal with none of its discomforts and drawbacks.
Prevents all risk of smoke nuisance.
Requires a minimum of labour, time and floor space.
Gives a steady, dependable, intense heat that can be regulated to a nicety.
Involves no waste of time or fuel in getting ready for use.
Involves no waste of fuel when heat is not wanted.
The following are some of the trades in which Gas is largely used:—

Printing, bookbinding, metal melting, brazing, soldering, drying ovens, japanning, blowpipes, bakers' ovens, tempering steel, muffle furnaces, pottery firing, coffee roasting, vulcanizing, dentistry, etc.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

The Engineer's Office, 5, Thibet Road. — Showroom, 29, Nanking Road.



Getzbest

Sold at all first-class stores

Pure Food Products

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 21, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.01
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1915
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-10¾—Tls.	6.90
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex....$	9.56
Peking Bar .....Tls.	352
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.13
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476 15/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-10¾
London	Demand	2-10 13/16
India	T.T.	215½
Paris	T.T.	405½
Paris	Demand	406
New York	T.T.	68⅞
New York	Demand	69
Hongkong	T.T.	73¼
Japan	T.T.	73⅝
Batavia	T.T.	167¼

Bank's Buying Rate

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 13/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	420
New York	4 m-s.	71⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

$1—Hk. Tls.		6.62
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs		4.47
" " 1—Marks†		3.66
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.		1.32
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen		1.50
" " 1—Rupees		2.48
" " 1—Roubles		2.50
" " 1—Mex. $		1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 21, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 26.75
S. and H. Wharf Tls. 85.00
Telephones Tls. 90.00
Batu Anams Tls. 1.70
Chempedaks Tls. 16.00
Consolidated Tls. 3.85
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.30
S'hai Serembans Tls. 1.17½
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.25
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.00
Bukits Tls. 5.50

Direct Business Reported

Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.25
Samagagas Tls. 1.27½
Consolidated Tls. 3.85
S'hai Kelantans Tls. 1.00
Sungei Duri Tls. 13.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, August 21, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.30 Sept.
Pahangs Tls. 2.05 cash
S. M. C. 5½ debs.
Tls. 90.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 27.00 cash

Direct

Weeks 7% debs. Tls. 100.00 cash
Sungei Duri Tls. 12.75 cash
S. M. C. (1916) ½% debs.
Tls. 100.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 27.00 Aug.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, August 18.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for accout...£ 59¼
Cheques on London at Paris. Frs. 28.14
T.T. on London at New York. $ 4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)..... 31 1/16d.
Market rate of Discount.... 5 5/16%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F.... 11.85d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....$.... 6.75d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot 8.86d.
Indian Tea ..... 8 3/16d.
Ceylon Tea ..... 8 5/16d.
Plantation Rubber September 2s. 3½d. paid.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
168 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

ORDERS FROM ALLIES FLOOD STEEL MILLS

Making New Demands For American Products; Japan One of Heaviest Buyers

Pittsburgh, July 8.—The United States Government may complicate the steel plate situation. The Government will require approximately 200,000 tons of steel for its naval construction program beginning Jan. 1, 1917. With many plate mills filled to capacity until April and May of next year, the Government will have a problem before it in obtaining reservations. Steel makers who are patriotically inclined allege they will give the Navy Department first choice of delivery.

In the meantime a flood of orders and inquiries have appeared from Italy, France, Great Britain, Japan, and other European countries for ship plate. American ship yards are also deluging mills with orders and specifications. When the war ends in Europe shipbuilding will probably continue actively for several years to come.

Japan has an inquiry for 30,000 tons of plates in one order. China has entered the list with an order for 1,500 tons. Ship plates are held at 4c down to 3.75c. One maker refused an inquiry for 27,000 tons for rolling next year. The Carnegie Steel Company and other Pittsburgh platemakers have adopted 2.90c, at the convenience of the mill, as the minimum quotation. Eastern Pennsylvania plate mills ask as high as 4,10c for delivery in the next six months. The Schoenberger plant of the American Steel and Wire Company will start its new plate mill August 1, with a capacity of 75,000 tons per annum.

Demand for steel bars continues exceptionally steady. Barmakers will not budge on their quotations of 2.50c for next year's delivery, to favored buyers. The United States Government is expected to demand a large tonnage of steel for shells, in which event all contracts previously booked will have to wait the convenience of the Government. Mills are overrun with specifications, in spite of the fact that deliveries are the greatest on record.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 19.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 3d. to 2s. 3¼d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 4½d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

Last Quotation, London, August 18:
Spot: 2s. 2¾d. to 2s. 3d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 4¼d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Firmer.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
is
A BRITISH COMPANY
with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with
THE HEAD OFFICE
Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87
Assurances in force ... Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, Apply to the
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Organize To Help Trade With Russia

Japanese Companies Look To Promotion of Present And Future Transactions

In view of the growth of the Russo-Japanese trade, especially in the export of munitions and other war materials, prominent manufacturers have decided on the organization of an association to promote and facilitate transactions with Russia.

The companies represented in the movement are the Tokio Seji (Tokio Rug Company), the Tokio Keorimono (Tokio Woolen Cloth Company), Tokio Keori, Osaka Keori, Nippon Koeri, Aboshi Celluloid Company, Sakura-gumi, a shoe making firm, Meiji Seikaku (Meiji Leather Goods Company) and the Nippon Seikaku (Japan Leather Goods Company) and some others. As result of a conference held recently, it has been decided to form an association called the Nichiro Boekigyosha Rengokai (Russo-Japanese Trade Association).

The first step will be to remove financial inconveniences that retard transaction of business with Russia.

The Association will remain as a permanent organization to work in the interest of Russo-Japanese trade after the war. The new organization has sent circulars to the Premier, Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, War, and Agriculture and Commerce, and to the Governors of the Bank of Japan, and of the Yokohama Specie Bank, asking them to give their aid to the efforts of the new organization.

ASIATIC IMPORTS DOUBLE

Entries Last Month Were $25,073,293, in New York

New York, July 22.—Asiatic imports into this port last June almost doubled in value compared with the same month last year, according to a report issued yesterday by Collector Dudly Field Malone, showing the June inward foreign commerce. Last month's entries of crude and manufactured products from Asia had a value of $25,073,293, against $12,538,006 in June, 1915.

New York drew heavily on the Straits Settlements in June for tin, rubber and other raw materials, the value of such imports being $6,693,318, while in the same month last year they were only $1,705,880. Shipments here in June from the Dutch East Indies footed up $5,085,641, a gain of against $3,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1915. Japanese imports were $2,464,090, or about $1,000,000 in excess of June last year. British India's share in the inward movement was put down at $3,984,197, a gain of $500,000 over the same period last year.

June trade with Oceania, including the Philippine Islands, declined compared with a year ago, while African entries set down at $2,146,164 gained about $1,000,000. The month's imports from Europe aggregated $53,835,403, against $33,158,978 in June, 1915. The largest gains were recorded from the United Kingdom, textiles figuring prominently in the increase.

South American entries reached $31,249,015, against $19,867,266 in June, 1915. The month's heaviest import movement from a single South American country was from Brazil, that country sending its products to New York to a value of $9,225,459, a gain of $2,000,000 over June last year. Argentina's imports in June totaled $7,351,563. So called North American imports in June here were reported at $29,622,865, against $19,372,229 the same month last year.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 18.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	113	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	126	0	0
Lead .L B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	29	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	17	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales	0	31	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	14¾d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	169	5	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	51	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	170	10	0

3,752,000 kilos.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 11th instant.

White Silk.—With the exception of some purchases of New Style for New York credited to one firm the market has continued quiet but firm.

Green Kahings.—Mandarin Duck M, MM, MMM, Tls. 552½ av.

Skeins.—Motsan Gold Double Eagle 1, 2, 3, Tls. 435 av.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Pegasus, 1, 2, 3, Tls. 722½ av.

Tsatlee New Style.—M.H.Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 785 av. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 780 av. Stars and Stripes and Red Indian 1, 2, 3, Tls. 770/80 av.

Yellow Silk.—Market steady with small business doing.

Shantungs.—Laivoo, Tls. 422½. Kopuns, Tls. 385, 377½. Mienchews, Tls. 450.

Mienyangs.—S.C. 2, 3, Tls. 370, 350.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—Quiet but firm.

Export from Shanghai
Season 1916-1917
Export Figures

White Silk, to Europe &c., in picul Bales	White	Yellow	Total
White Silk, to America in " "			
Yellow Silk . . . . . in " "			
Steam Filatures. . . . in " "			
	1916-1917		
Export from 1st June to 30th June	391	543	934
July 1 Kashima Maru, Japanese Mail	—	10	10
" 1 Sado Maru, Japanese M.	—	—	—
" 4 Andre Lebon, French M.	—	24	24
" 5 Monteagle, Canadian M.	1	—	1
" 7 Penza, Russian Mail	—	10	10
" 7 Shidzuoka Maru, Japanese Mail	16	172	188
" 10 Nellore, English Mail	168	99	267
" 14 Poltava, Russian Mail	10	30	40
" 14 Empress of Russia, Canadian Mail	219	4	223
" 15 Mishima Maru, Japanese Mail	70	328	398
" 19 Atlantique, French Mail	22	10	32
" 21 Penza Russian, Mail	9	5	14
" 22 Nankin English, Mail	747	82	829
" 22 Shidzuoka Maru, Japanese Mail	153	—	153
" 24 Tenyo Maru, Japanese Mail	67	—	67
" 28 Poltava, Russian Mail	11	31	42
" 29 Empress of Japan, Canadian Mail	508	—	508
" 29 Suwa Maru, Japanese M.	24	59	83
" 1-31 Local Steamers	43	81	124
Export from 1st June to 30th June	2,459	1,488	3,947
Against corresponding period 1915-16	4,241	2,313	6,554
" corresponding period 1914-15	4,170	5,144	9,251
" corresponding period 1913-14	4,286	3,892	8,178
" corresponding period 1912-13	8,580	4,522	13,102
" corresponding period 1911-12	3,307	1,289	4,569
" corresponding period 1910-11	3,074	1,441	4,515
" corresponding period 1909-10	4,723	2,252	6,975
" corresponding period 1908-09	7,205	2,149	9,354
" corresponding period 1907-08	7,738	1,118	8,856
" corresponding period 1906-07	5,075	631	5,756

	1916, 1917 piculs.
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	2,200
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	2,000
Settlements for America, White Silk	2,300
	6,500
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	500
Yellow Silk	500
Visible Supply for season to date	7,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	1,000

JAVA GROWING MORE RUBBER

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The rubber production of the Dutch East Indies, upon which America now draws to a considerable extent, is increasing by leaps and bounds. According to figures just published by the Batavia Rubber Trade Association, the crop harvested last year in the Island of Java alone was 6,059,098 kilograms as against 3,260,274 in 1914, and it is estimated at as much as 9,205,825 kilograms in the current year. Other parts of the Dutch East Indies yielded 2,285,389 kilograms of rubber, as compared with 1,312,320 in 1914, while the estimate for 1916 is

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$732½ B.
Chartered	252
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2.35 B.
Cathay, pref	•
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 125
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	109s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 19 B.
Shanghai Tug Pref	Tls. 60 B.
Kochlen	Tls. 17 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 S.
Oriental Cons	39s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$125½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 67½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 85 Sa.
Hongkong Wharf	$85½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5
Central Stores	$8 3/8 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 75 B.
International Pref	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 93½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$111 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 9½ Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 26¾ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 16½ B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$96 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1¾ S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.95 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3.85
Consolidated	Tls. 3.85 B.
Dominion	Tls. 13 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 xd B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 31 B.
Karan	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11.30 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18½ B.
Padang	Tls. 15 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11¼
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.27½ B.
Seekee	Tls. 9 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang	Tls. 17½
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.07½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¾ B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 0.97½ B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Taiping	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 25½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 87 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 90 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 281

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 19 was 108 tons and for August 20 112 tons."

CONSTABLE RUSSELL SAILS TO JOIN COLORS

Member of S.M.P. Given Presentation on Eve of Departure for England

Constable F. Russell, for five years a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police, left yesterday morning for England to join the colors of the Seaforth Highlanders. He sailed on the P. and O. s.s. Nore.

On Saturday night members of the Police and many of Constable Russell's friends assembled at the Louza station for a presentation and farewell. A completely fitted suitcase was presented to him, Sub-Inspector Dee making the presentation. Following the acceptance of the gift by Constable Russell Sergeant Crookdake made an address of farewell that thrilled his hearers, and ended in cheers and songs that fairly shook the Louza station.

Sergeant Crookdake said, in part:

"Yes, gentlemen, thanks to the brave hearts and true of our gallant sailors and soldiers we are able to say now with comparative freedom: It is well with us! But the end is not yet. We have a strong and able enemy to subdue, and trying times are still in store for us. Untold danger and long days of travail have still to be endured ere our goal is won, and it is to honor one of us who is about to go forth to the strife and face these dangers in the service of his King and Country that we are assembled here this evening—to honor a very gallant gentleman. Over ten thousand miles of continent and ocean he has heard the call: "My King and Country need me," and in the words of the old Charterhouse school cry he made answer, 'Adsum, I'm here.'

"To quote from the book which cannot lie we will say, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' In the hour of his country's direst need he has made the great decision and is about to join in the great adventure, sacrificing his very all at the shrine of patriotism. What nobler trait in a man's character than this love of country so well exemplified in the action of our friend here? And what a power for good is this same love of country when it can drag a man half a world to lay his sword at his Sovereign's feet, and raising it again, wield it in defence of that Sovereign, his honor, his crown and dignity.

"Gentlemen, our friend is about to enroll himself in the finest and best fighting force that ever served a British Sovereign—an army unique in its composition and personnel, raised through the genius of that great soldier-statesman, the late lamented Earl Kitchener. An army the construction of which is an object lesson to those who in their moments of vanity are tempted to lay hands on any part of the Empire of our King, an army four million of whom valued their patriotism too highly to have it imolated on the stony altar of conscription. What a glorious spectacle indeed, this four million of a volunteer army, a thing truly to conjure with. Not all the conscript hordes of our barbarous foes can ever vanquish our nation thus stirred. The impetuous Scot, the fiery Irishman, the matter of fact Englishman, together with the valiant sons of the overseas dominions—a combination which must come out of this trial of arms triumphant.

"The cost will be great but when paying the toll we ought to be thankful that our dear homeland has been spared the horrors of invasion. Thanks to the vigilance of those watch dogs in the wild North Sea the enemy has been kept without the gates and in the words of the late Lord Tennyson, we may well say: This precious stone set in the silver sea, this realm, this England, thank Him who isled us here in blown seas and storming showers.'

"'Not once or twice in our rough island story the path of duty was the way to glory.'

"This, gentlemen, is the path our comrade here has chosen to tread. In all ages and in all climes men of Britain have been raised who in their way trod what was to them the path of duty.

"Before closing I feel it my duty to say a few words concerning one who did indeed tread the path of duty. I refer to the late Lord Kitchener. A giant has gone into the shadows and all the world is poorer for his passing. He so lived and died that now men know that he was one of God Almighty's landmarks. For almost half a century he was his country's servant and in the end its savior. Fame came to him unsought. The nation gave him a blank cheque upon its confidence and bade him fill it in. He never sold the truth to serve the hour, nor paltered with Eternal God for power. His life was work, his language rife with rugged maxims hewn from life.

"These isles from times immemorial have paid a heavy toll to the sea for our insular security. But the sea never exacted a heavier toll than when Lord Kitchener, coffined in a British man-of-war, passed to the great beyond."

Members of all branches of the police service accompanied Constable Russell to the Customs jetty on Sunday evening to wish him a safe journey.

ITALIANS ARE HELD

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austrian report.—Vienna, August 15.—Italian theater.—The Italians continue their attacks uninterruptedly on the front Salcano-Morna and against the heights east of Gorizia and in the sector south of the Wippach up to Lokvica with large masses, while holding the adjoining sectors under strong artillery fire. Our troops repulsed all storms and held all positions along the whole front. The enemy, after violent hand-to-hand fighting, had many losses. A hostile advance near Playa and Zagora and in the Dolomites from Croda del Ancona has been repulsed.

Shipping Bulletins

The U. S. S. Villalobos left port yesterday.

• • •

From Hongkong it is learned that the s.s. Telamachus which brought to that port a number of Chinese employed by the Kowloon Dock Company in the salvage of the s.s. Wisley, which went ashore at Cape Berfila, called at the Cape on her way to Hongkong from Saigon and on arriving there found that a mysterious disease had broken out among the men, resulting in several deaths. Some 58 of the men who appeared to be quite well, were taken aboard, but four died during the voyage and she entered Hongkong harbor with eleven men suffering from the disease. Of these two died while the ship was making her quarantine anchorage and the others were removed by the Police to Kennedy Town Hospital. The disease, which we understand has not yet been diagnosed, takes the form of paralysis, beginning at the bottom of the stomach and gradually spreading in an upward direction to the heart.

• • •

The C. M. s.s. Hsinming left Shanghai this morning, and her crew goes away with a happy heart. On arrival at Tientsin, they will receive from the China Merchants' office there the double salary that was promised them by the Government, when they transported troops from Tientsin to Chuan Bay, at the time the Hsinyu went down. The Chinese and foreign crew receive double pay alike, and the men are particularly happy as they have had to wait quite a while for the money. The C. M. s.s. Irene, now at Tientsin, and the s.s. Hsinkong will also receive double pay for their crews. The crew of the C. M. s.s. Kwangchi, which also transported troops, were paid on the nail the very day they took the troops from Tientsin.

• • •

The steamer Lanao which has been transporting lumber from Kolambugan, Mindanao and Manila, is to be sold to a firm in China, and will be removed from Philippine registry. The Lanao is a ship of 691 tons gross, and 375 net. It was built in Scotland in 1912. Messrs. Findlay Richardson and Company purchased the ship in Brazil, bringing it thence to Manila. On December 12, 1915, she was wrecked, and towed to Hongkong for repairs. She has been operating in southern waters since her return.

Obituary

Master Arthur Henning

Tientsin, August 18.—The funeral took place at the Cemetery in Canton Road, Tientsin, yesterday, of Arthur Ernest Henning, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Henning of Peking. The body was brought down from Peitaiho by train early yesterday. The Rev. J. H. Sedgwick officiated at the graveside, around which gathered many residents, friends of the parents. The pall-bearers were Messrs G. B. D. Bidwell, F. Bona, G. S. Cruickshank ,T. E. Watts, H. E. Almond, and A. C. Macgregor. The father of the deceased child was chief mourner.

Among those who sent floral tributes were the following:—Mummy, Daddy, Uncle Fritz, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cowell, T. E. Watts, D. R. McKenzie and P. S. Jameson, Chas. Ley, Mr. and Mrs. T. Thomsen, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. B. Bidwell, F. A. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Southcott, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bate, A. C. MacGregor, G. P. Bungay, Miss Hagen, F. Bona, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Adair, W. H. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Sanderson, M. S. Fyffe, L. T. Townend, Lottie and Harry, G. S. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. L. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Pryce, J. M. Dickinson, E. J. Bourne, Captain L. McCarthy Little, Captain and Mrs. Hutchinson, Captain and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Tipper, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Alabaster, Charles Holland, Yeshanty friends, Northern friends, Aunt Eva and Uncle Jack, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. N. Poulsen, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Pollock, Y. C. Chang, and R. Lodwick.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE

The civil and military administrations formerly were clearly separated. But during the present trouble, they have become somewhat united. These two administrations shall now again be strictly divided. The army is to be controlled by Tuchun and the police and gendarmerie by Shengchang.

For those Hot Scones
USE
"ROYAL" Baking Powder
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 43,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 43,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haipheng	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienna, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places n Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital ....., 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Taal Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000.
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000..00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chin, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,988.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Captal.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,350
Reserve Fund ....., H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore for London:—Mr. J. Conacher. For Bombay:—Mr. S. S. David. For Colombo:—Mr. G. A. Warburton. For Singapore:—Mr. J. Reitsma, Mr. Chow Lim-san. For Hongkong:—Mr. G. T. Smith, Mr. J. H. Green, Mr. W. C. Dodds, Mr. W. Rousell, Mr. C. W. Harvey, Mr. P. B. Anderson, Mr. G. K. Nuttall, Mr. F. C. Donnison, Mr. and Mrs. Liu, Mrs. Chapman.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malta for Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard. For Kobe:—Mr. J. Scotson, Mr. A. C. Ansell.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru for San Francisco:—Mrs. C. Aenell, Mr. D. Crocker, Mr. F. L. Riggs, Mr. J. T. Addison, Mr. P. H. Vong, Miss E. and Miss L. Bolova, Mr. E. Joo, Mr. Woo Sku-tai, Mr. Ling Wen-ping, Mr. Lon Ven-tsao, Mr. King Tse, Mr. Hu Cheng-hsiang, Mr. A. M. Clausen. For Boston:—Mr. Yuloo Tang. For New York:—Mr. C. C. Yen. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. D. Cheng, Mr. H. C. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Neumer, Mr. R. S. Raven, Mr. A. Kalzek, Mrs. C. M. Reddiek, Mr. R. L. Lamkin, Rev. A. G. MacGaw. For Nagasaki:—Dr. W. S. Jackson, Mr. S. J. Haise, Mr. S. Jonse, Mr. P. Robinson. For Yokohama:—Mr. D. A. Kemp. For Honolulu:—Mr. T. S. Ping, Mr. Arjan Singh.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 22nd, 23rd and 24th

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"

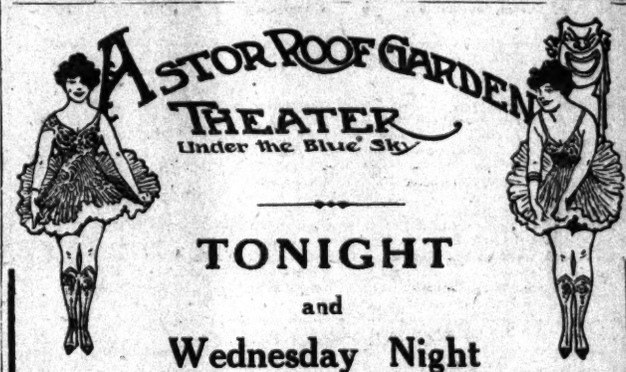
A Series of Twelve Sensational Photo-plays.

Tonight showing 5th and 6th Series
entitled:
"THE SUBSTITUTED JEWEL"
and
"A DOUBLE IDENTITY"
Four Reels.

The incident upon which his story is based was supplied by House Detectives of the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, and the Hotel Jefferson St. Louis.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest

Also the following comedies,
"POLIDOR—FOSTER FATHER"
"HIS FIRST PERFORMANCE"
"FATTY'S RECKLESS FLING"
"RECREATION" *One Reel Chaplin Comedy.*



TONIGHT
and
Wednesday Night
NAT. C. GOODWIN
World-Renowned Star, as
FAGIN
in
OLIVER TWIST
5 REELS

The film that was screened at $1.00 and $2.00 gold per seat in New York.

2 Nights Only, Tuesday and Wednesday
Astor Roof Garden Theatre
ALL SEATS.....$1.00
We now have the best projecting light in Shanghai

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 22nd, 23rd & 24th Aug., 1916

"Tricks in Bubble Blowing"

"THE BANDIT'S DAUGHTER"
Drama in Four Parts

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"A DOOMED HERO"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME
ON
Tuesday, August 22nd
SHOWING
The Three Part Feature Film
"The Prisoner Of the Abyss"
AND
Selected New Comedies

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.

August 22nd, 23rd and 24th
THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE
Episodes 18 and 19

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads
PROGRAMME
For 21st, 22nd 23rd & 24th Aug., 1916
For Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

"FROM CIRCUS TO RACECOURSE"
The three long reels of very interesting and sentimental drama in cinema colour.

"BRITISH GAZETTE"
War Scenes

"THAT RAPID ERRAND"
Comedy

"ON THE BANK OF THE LAKE"
Scenery picture of India

"DREAM"
Chinese comic picture

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 22	..	Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Tomes
" 23	..	Seattle & Tacoma	Canada maru	Jap.	O S K.
Sept 1	..	Boston & New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 3		New York via Panama	Toyama mar	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 4	noon	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	P M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 11	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	..	New York via Panama	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	..	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20		San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	5.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle etc	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 23	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	7.30*	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	8.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 29	9.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 29	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Sept 8	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 11	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 24	..	Durban, Capetown etc	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 26		Australian Ports	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
" 29	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
" 30		London	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr	Cie M. M.
" 3	1.00	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
" 3	P.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Glenstrae	Br.	Glen Line
" 4	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 9	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 12	..	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	1.00	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nam r	Br.	P. & O.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 22	4.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	A M.	Amoy, Swatow	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 22	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Holhow	Br.	P. & S.
" 24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 2	P.M	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 8	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 22	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 22	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 22	8.30*	Dairy direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 23	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	9.30*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 24	A.M	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
" 25	11.30*	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 25	4.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R V F
" 26	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbeet	Br.	K. M. A.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 22	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 22	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	M.M.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 25	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 26	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 20	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.N. Co.	CNCW
Aug 21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.	NSCW
Aug 21	Japan	Takeshima maru	973	Jap.	Moller & Co.	
Aug 21	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Aug 21	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 21	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 21	Swatow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	
Aug 21	Swatow	Kaigan	1134	Br.	B. & S.	
Aug 21	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1456	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 21	Seattle	Yokohama maru	3817	Jap.	Jap. N. Y. K.	WSW
Aug 21	Dairy	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Aug 21	Hankow	Peyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 21	Hankow	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 20	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	6362	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.
" 20	Hongkong	City of Durham	3460	Br.	S. Tomes
" 20	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	Hongkong	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 20	Nagasaki	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 20	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co
" 20	Europe	Hitachi maru	4039	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 20	Moji	Panay	1711	Am.	Dodwell
" 20	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 20	Milke	Tamon maru	1499	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 20	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
6 II	April 6	Cruise	Brooklyn**	American.	9215	20	867	Day
8 p.	Aug 15	Cruise	Quiros	Ameg-b.	350	2	200	Sirait

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain T. Honjoh, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, the 22nd instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. MacKie, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackenion, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbeet August 27. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping August 22. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 13	Hongkong	Agapenor	4900	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMKW
Aug 20	Hongkong	City of Naples	3714	Br.	S. Tomes	
Aug 20	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Aug 18	Suminoye	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	MRKW
Aug 18	Japan	Fuyo maru	782	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	GKPW
Aug 6	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 19	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 20	Foochow	Haean	839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 15	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 19	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 19	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
Aug 19	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 18	Hankow	Lie hua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
Aug 20	Hankow	Luenyi	1785	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Aug 17	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Aug 18	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 20	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1034	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Siberia	5446	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1883	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 20	Dairy	Sappo o	1855	Jap.	S. M. R.	
Aug 20	Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 18	Chefoo	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 19	New York	Themis	4115	Am.	R. Dollar & Co.	
Aug 9	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 19	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & R. L. Co.	LPDW
Aug 20	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co	Pootung
Aug 20	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H W
Aug 20	Newchwang	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	YKDW
Aug	apan	Yucatan	2317	Am.	B A.T.	SHW
Aug 19	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2286	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. Free, Loureiro and Kogame.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin::—Mr. Feely. From Weihaiwei:—Mrs. Chapman, Miss Vindu, Messrs. J. Johnstone, B. Smith and Hickling.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Messrs. N. A. Shinolin, M. Van Resaudt and Carl K. Loo.

Per Geddes and Co.'s s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and 2 children, Misses Clarke, Evans, Smith, Batty and Kirly, and Messrs. Sinclair and Nicholson.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mrs. and Master Thomson, Father Schirasen. From Chefoo:—Miss Smith, Dr. Sugg, Messrs. Prinz and Nash. From Weihaiwei:—Miss De Berigny, and Mr. Kinipple.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. J. French, Miss E. M. Reeds, Mr. J. K. Hutton, Mr. A. R. Powell, Mr. E. C. Clifford, Mr. Nachempatan, Mr. W. Roha, Mr. S. G. W. Lalouyer, Mr. R. E. Gerard, Mr. G. Madar, Mr. G. F. Baultan, Mr. A. N. Pettitt, Mr. Passeri. From Tsingtao:—Mr. and Mrs. D. McCall, Miss A. T. A. McCall, Miss I. McCall, Mrs. J. H. Richard and baby, Miss M. E. Cardwell, Mr. A. Radomski, Miss Wanstall, Miss E. O. Ladstram, Mrs. Lamant and 2 children, Mrs. J. J. Inokay, Mrs. Cough, Mr. Lacbamp, Mr. W. J. Ward, Mr. E. Merritt, Mr. McCampbell, Miss M. Serebriannikoff, Mr. H. R. Keeler, Mr. M. Ohmori.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Luke and infant, Master C. L. Luke and Miss J. Luke, Mr. T. Yoshida, Mrs. M. Yoshida, Mr. Khaja Husan-bin, Mr. Khaja Ahmed, Mr. K. Ito, Mr. J. Yoshimura, Mr. N. L. Railton.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Hongkong:—Mrs. Crisper and child, and Mr. Thomson.

Per N. S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bayes, Mr. Tchraeder, Mr. Darroch, Mr. T. H. W. Hauston, Mr. W. O. Loder, and Mr. G. Greenberg.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong:—Miss N. Boscombe and Mr. J. M. Campos.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Rev. C. Maury, Miss Byerly, Rev. C. Vissione and Miss Reid.

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" "PERSIA MARU" 9,000 tons Dec. 12
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S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Sept. 16
" "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Oct. 14
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Testimony in Opium Case All In; Arguments Today

How Yuan Wun-ling's Weakness in Turning Pale Aroused General Yih's Suspicion

British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Yui, in the Mixed Court, yesterday, concluded the hearing of evidence in the sensational opium smuggling case, but the whole of an afternoon session today will be occupied in listening to the speeches of the small army of counsel engaged.

Yuan Wun-ling, who has been frequently mentioned in the case and who was amongst the Yunnanese visitors to the Hoopeh Road hotel, but who is not under arrest, was cast under further suspicion by the evidence of General Yih Hsing-zoh. Yuan, he said, was with them in the train returning from Hangchow when they first heard that opium had been found. Minister Chang, witness and others, ran the evidence, were very indignant and discussed the terrible punishment they would inflict if it were their office to deal with the culprit, "at which Yuan turned very pale," causing comment by the Minister.

The court found the Chinese witness generally in his most placid mood and Mr. Musso got simply: "I don't know" by the dozen to his questions in cross-examination. Eventually, when demanding to know Wang Tah-sah's ordinary occupation and receiving the reply: "Reading books," Mr. Musso caustically queried: "What books? Novels, or the Maxims of Confucius on Truth and Veracity?"

Mr. Musso thought he had the same witness trapped when it was made obvious that his statement of happenings was sadly out of chronological order. "Oh," came the calm reply, "I only answer your questions, one by one. What you do not ask me, I do not tell you."

Wong Tsoh-tsun was further cross-examined by Mr. Musso.

Mr. Musso—In paragraph 6 of the letter found in your possession you suggest that suspicion covered the whole lot of you, and you asked: "Who shall take the blame so as to save us from suspicion?"

Witness—Yes; it means that a person should be appointed to take charge of this case.

Mr. Musso—What do you mean by taking charge of this case? Do you mean sacrificing himself as a scapegoat?

Witness—No.

Mr. Musso—Then what do you mean by "taking charge"? What do you think his duties would have been?

Witness—As a matter of fact I did not know to whom the opium belonged, whether it was public or private property, so I intended to ask Yuan about it.

Mr. Musso—But Yuan did know about it, did he not?

Witness—As the telegram requesting exemption was sent by him I concluded that he must have knowledge of this opium.

Mr. Musso—Now what was it that Yuan told you that made you believe that he might have known something about it?

Witness—Sung Sze-gee had mentioned, not to me, but to somebody else, that, while at Hongkong, the opium was first handed over to Yuan.

Witness, in further answer to Mr. Musso, said he heard from Chang and Wong Tah-sah, before arrest and from Sung after arrest, that Yuan had knowledge of the opium. Yuan had the full power to delegate any one of them to manage this affair. Witness denied that he had made an earlier report to Yuan.

Mr. Musso—I put it to you that, in the document found on you, you left out the first occurrence—the seizure of the four cases on August 7 and the arrest of Sung.

Witness again denied this, and Mr. Wright suggested that Yuan had been informed by one of the men who left for Hangchow on the 8th, the day after Sung's arrest. The present witness, Mr. Wright added, was not arrested until the 9th.

Mr. Musso—While you were in Yunnan, did you ever hear of $174,000 being remitted from Shanghai for the purchase of this opium?

Witness: No.

Wang Tah-sah, who was arrested two days after his baggage had been searched, denied absolutely that any of the opium was his, that he had anything whatever to do with bringing it in or its removal from one place to another in Shanghai. He heard it stated that the luggage belonged to Tong Chi-jui. It was strangers, he said, in cross-examination, who first told him of the search and more strangers, whom he overheard in conversation, from whom he first learned that opium had been found in the Taoyin's Yamen.

General Yih Hsing-zoh concluded the evidence. He was Yunnan's official head of the military deputation going to Peking and, as such, he had received all honors throughout the journey. It was mere chance that he even went to the Hoopeh Road hotel with the others.

He had already fixed up to go to an hotel in Hongkew, but the baggage man from that establishment did not meet the boat and so he fell to the touting of the Hoopeh Road man. After a day of official receptions here and, in company with Minister Chang, calling on his friends Liang Chi-chiao, Tong Shao-yi and others, he went with the Minister and other high persons to Hangchow, where there were two more days of official welcomes.

Then came a telegram from the Taoyin saying that their baggage had been searched, but not mentioning for what. Witness had five pistols in his baggage, for which he had a French permit and, thinking perhaps the police were after firearms, he cabled back to the Taoyin to retain these until he could explain. He also cabled that all his own property was labelled "5th Army" and any person was free to inspect it.

Returning quickly to Shanghai he saw the Taoyin and learned that opium had been found in a house behind the Yamen. He urged the Taoyin to secure the most severe punishment for the guilty person.

Mr. Jones (smiling broadly): He said that to the Taoyin, did he!

Asked what he knew, if anything, about the opium, the witness indignantly replied: "I am a military officer and I always speak the truth. I did not know about the opium before and I do not now."

The first he learned of the opium, he said, was when they got a paper in the train at Kashing, on the return journey from Hangchow. Then, said he, Minister Chang and himself became very indignant, "but Yuan's appearance was different."

Mr. Jones sought fuller information and the witness said: "The others were reading the report and making strong remarks about what they would do to the guilty person if they could. Looking up, we saw Yuan's complexion grow very pale and the Minister of Justice made a remark to that effect."

During the session, Mr. Jones addressing the members of the Chinese Press, said:

"My attention has been drawn to the fact that, yesterday, you published certain communications from a person calling himself the Procurate, advancing a claim to the jurisdiction of this particular case. You have heard the evidence of this Court and you have heard that that claim has no foundation either in law or in fact.

"This morning, you have published a letter purporting to be an answer from this Court to the Procurate. That answer was never in fact sent. It is in draft form only and was not sent, because I regarded the claim as too preposterous to require an answer.

"Now, you must have obtained that draft by some improper means and you will, in future, be extremely careful not to publish nonsense of this sort and not to publish letters which have not been sent. If I find you again doing this sort of thing, not only will all facilities for attendance in this Court be withdrawn from you but you will be committed to prison for contempt. You will publish these remarks in your issue tomorrow morning."

Austria's Cruelties Great as Germany's Is Allies' Charge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, August 21.—The following telegram has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation: London, August 19.—Universal satisfaction is felt at the Prime Minister's definite declaration that the British Government will tolerate no resumption of diplomatic intercourse with Germany till reparation has been made for the murder of Captain Fryatt, who was shot by order of a German court-martial, for having attempted to save his unarmed merchant vessel from the attack of a German submarine.

A similar case to be dealt with by the decision of the allied Governments is that of General Veshovitch, the Montenegrin Minister. On the flight of General Vesovitch from Montenegro, the Austrian Commander seized his old father and his brother and threatened to hang both unless the General surrendered himself. Subsequently, the brother was actually put to death, while his old father was reprieved, as a special act of grace.

But, indeed, Austro-Hungarian outrages bulk so large that they have now been compiled in a definite record by Professor Reiss of Lausanne. Abundant testimony is brought to show their special ferocity against the Servians, as illustrated by such crimes as the use of explosive bullets that tear their way out of the body in a huge burst, pulverising the bones and lacerating the flesh.

The bombardment of open towns also formed part of the program, which further embraced the destruction of hospitals and museums. Ample, overpowering evidence is given of the terrible cold-blooded cruelties perpetrated on Servian captives and non-combatants.

But even more notable of late have been the German methods in Belgium and the occupied districts of France. Here the civil population have been summarily drafted away in different directions for purposes of forced labor for Germany. Amid harrowing scenes of courage and despair, families and households have been torn asunder and their members dispersed in such a way as to leave scant hope that they will ever meet again.

This distribution has been accomplished by military methods and under military discipline, with so much calculated disregard of humanity that, on representation of the case, His Holiness the Pope found himself compelled to lodge a protest with the German Government, though without result.

LICHTERVAELDE BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 19.—The Press Bureau officially announces: Naval aeroplanes have dropped 48 bombs on the enemy's ammunition dumps at Lichtervaelde, east of Dixmude. Large fires ensued. Our machines returned safely.

NORWAY IS CAUTIOUS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 18.—The Norwegian Minister of Justice has instructed the police in the ports to investigate whether incoming merchantmen are armed or not and, in case of their being armed, to order an investigation by the military authorities before giving permission to leave.

REOPEN EGYPT ROUTES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, August 20.—In addition to Jeddah and Mecca, telegraphic communication is now established with Taif and Bahra, via Haifa and Suakin.

News Brevities

We are informed by the China Mail S. S. Company that they have added a new feature to their service, by placing an orchestra, of eight instruments, on their s.s. China.

* * *

Major C. P. Holcomb, U. S. District Attorney, returned yesterday from Amoy, where he has been representing the U. S. Government in a land case before the Amoy Court of Consuls.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. McColl and the Misses McColl returned home yesterday from Tsingtau by the Sakaki Maru.

* * *

The inauguration of the new educational institution, the Chung Hwa Commercial College, is set for today at 2 p.m. at No. 45 Markham Road.

Launch Services

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Athos will leave the Co.'s jetty at 6 and 10 a.m. punctually on the 24th instant.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Tsingtao on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Tientsin for Shnaghai direct on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru, for Dalny direct, will be despatched from the Whangpoo Wharf today at 8.30 a.m.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the French mail of July 23, left Singapore for Shanghai on Saturday, August 19, and was expected to arrive at Saigon yesterday morning, the 21st instant. Due at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on Wednesday, August 30.

The M.M. s.s. Athos with the American mail left Kobe for Shanghai on Sunday, August 20 at 10 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Wednesday, the 23rd instant at or about 4 a.m. and at Shanghai (M.M. Co. Lower Buoys) on the same morning at or about 5 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Amoy for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Glen Line s.s. Glengyle, homeward bound for Genoa and London, left Vladivostock for Shanghai on Sunday morning, the 20th instant.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' R.M. s.s. Monteagle arrived at Yokohama at 0.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th instant, Sailed for Kobe at noon on Sunday, the 20th, and was due to arrive at the latter port at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services' R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia will arrive at Yokohama at 6 a.m. today, will leave at 4 p.m. on the same day.

CHEW WRIGLEY'S
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Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
Shanghai

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1 LITRE,, 2.50
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SHANGHAI.

Business and Official Notices

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to :—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

1 Class $30.—Return $45.
2 Class $20.—Return $30.

Splendid accommodation, extra large well-aired cabins and excellent cuisine.

Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to :—
M. A. MORDUCOVITCH,
Agent, 1 The Bund.
9781

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.
Founded in 1881
No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.
(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate.
10565

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.
WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.
Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.
10614

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
2.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
		221				
7					8	
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.06	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9					10	
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	18.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	632	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Ninsheng dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line

8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	17.30	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.33
9.48	16.03	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.15	10.45	18.38	arr. Tsuchuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Lincheng-Tsuchuang Branch Line

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.28	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW {arr.	9.40		11.04	12.43	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00
{dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. {arr.	10.40		12.58		3.27	7.03		2.09
{dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW {arr.	11.49		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
{dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. {arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
{dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG {arr.	1.23	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
{dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..			
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
								A.M.
CHINKIANG.. {arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
{dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. {arr.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.58	
{dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW {arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.58
{dep	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. {arr.	11.48		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
{dep.	11.58		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. {arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
{dep.	12.57	7.15	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.46		5.24
Kunshan	1.46	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang	2.02	8.39	11.10	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.05	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.33	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.43
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Ex-Press	12 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... {arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
{dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... {arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
{dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.20	
Yah Zah..... {arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
{dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang Aa	9.32	11.32	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... {arr.	11.18	12.26	2.30	5.32	7.09	
{dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Ex-press	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Hangchow ..... {arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
{dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.28
Chang Aa		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.43
Yah Zah..... {arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.08	6.37
{dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.09	6.47
Ka Shing ..... {arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.55	7.33
{dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... {arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
{dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.26	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. {arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48
{dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50
Hangchow ..... {arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00
{dep.	8.21				3.50	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15	

STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... {arr.	9.19				5.33	
{dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. {arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.52	7.25
{dep.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.						

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

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SHANGHAI

Shanghai Horticultural Society

TO encourage the owners of small gardens and create additional interest in horticulture, this Society will, providing there are sufficient entries, award the Society's Gold Medal, valued at $50.00 for the best kept garden of not more than four mows, or thereabouts.

Small Gardens Competition

The competition to be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Open only to members of the Shanghai Horticultural Society.

(2) Limited to gardens of not more than four mows in area.

(3) The competition to take place Annually about the middle of May, the date to be advertised one week at least before judging.

(4) All judging to be carried out in one day by judges appointed by the Committee.

(5) Points will be awarded for:—

	points
(a) Quality of plants and flowers	25
(b) Grouping of colors	25
(c) Lay out of garden.	25
(d) General condition of garden	25

Note.—Only hardy plants and such half-hardy plants as can be raised without artificial heat may be used. All plants to have been in the possession of exhibitor for at least two months before the competition.

(6) Entrance fees of $2 to be paid to the Hon. Secretary before 1st May.

D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Secretary.

10763

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise that he has established himself as Consulting Civil Engineer, and is in a position to carry out the different classes of Civil Engineering Work, such as Mapping and laying out of Sites for Factories, Schools etc., preparing Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Factory Buildings and Godowns, for Wharves, Piers, Quays and Bundings, for Bridges and Roofs and for work relating to Railroad and Road Engineering, in Wood, Masonry, Plain and Reinforced Concrete and Steel.

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To get back to the bars that stock "Elephant" Beer.

EVERY CLUB AND BAR IN SHANGHAI STOCKS "ELEPHANT HEAD" PILSENER BEER

Ask Bill
Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

Just landed ex s.s. "Agapenor"

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10 patterns Curtain Material in widths: 27, 36, 42, 48, 50 and 54 inches

also

Woollen Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Bedspreads, Bath and Face Towels, Pantry, Kitchen and Glass Towellings, Bath Mats, etc., etc.

We retail at wholesale prices!

HILL & Co.
Tel. 2240
(2 doors from General Hospital)

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2392.
PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE School will re-open on Wednesday, September 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new pupils may be obtained on application to the Headmaster, and should be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School for examination and admission on Tuesday, September 5, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—

Upper School:
For a day of 6 hours.....$12
Lower School:
For a day of 4½ hours.... 8
Kindergarten:
For a day of 3 hours..... 5
Extra Subjects:—
Piano $5
Shorthand 2

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 17, 1916.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2393.
PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE School will re-open on Wednesday, September 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new pupils may be obtained on application to the Headmistress, and should be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School (28 Boone Road) for examination and admission on Tuesday, September 5, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—

Upper School:
Children over 10 years....$12
Children under 10 years.. 8
Lower School 8
Kindergarten 5

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, August 17, 1916.
10740

Horns! Horns!! Horns!!!

Call and inspect our new stock of motor car horns, just received from America. A horn for any and every make of car—electric horns, bulb horns or hand horns—brass, japanned or nickel-plated. Get a horn for that car.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

40 Bubbling Well Road, Phone West 1234.

Zung Lee & Sons
(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores
Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods. Our Prices are the Cheapest
as proved by our success in public tenders
Est. 1895

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private. **Broadway** (Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai) *Tel. Address* "Zunglee, Shanghai"

A GOOD FRIEND LIKES A GOOD CIGARETTE

Offer him one of
HADJIYANNI'S OTHELLO'S
at $3.00 per 100
on sale by
THE TABAQUERIA FILIPINA
and
The China Trading Co.
12 Nanking Road.
Send 30 cents for samples.

KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

NOTICE

MR. A. C. CLEAR has resumed charge of the duties of Engineer-in-chief and General Manager of this railway from date.

Shanghai, 18th August, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

NOTICE

MR. A. C. CLEAR has resumed charge of the duties of Engineer-in-chief of this Railway from date.

Shanghai, 18th August, 1916.
10739

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please apply to—
66-69 Soochow Creek, Shanghai.
Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

IF YOU WANT YOUR
PROPERTY
LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE
China Realty Co., Ltd.
39 Nanking Road

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to announce that from 14th of August his Consulting Engineering Office has been closed as such on account of his appointment as General Manager of T.E.M.A.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
Consulting Engineer.

NOTICE

T. E M. A. Amsterdam-Shanghai. echnische Export Maatschappij Azie.

Exporters to Asia of Mechanical Appliances.

Allied Houses:

Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaja, Tegal, Djokja, Bandoeng, Medan, Makassar, Buenos Aires, New York.

We beg to announce that we have appointed Mr. F. J. Blom, C.E., General Manager for China.

P. VERSCHUYL,
Dr. J. W. VAN DYK, M.E., C.E.,
Directors.

NOTICE

T. E M. A.

THE undersigned begs to announce that the temporary office of the above Company will be at 3G. Peking Road. Telephone No. 47 1.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
Manager.

NOTICE

"DURING the temporary absence of Mr. Salem S. David from Shanghai, Mr. J. Aaron will take over the charge of our opium godowns."

E. D. SASSOON & CO.
10746

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

WANTED: a compradore, by an import and export firm, shortly to be established in Shanghai and other important centres in China, having valuable European and American connections and agencies. Applicant must be able to make a substantial cash deposit, and have ability to develop import and export business. Exceptional opportunity for a reliable man. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.
10735 A 24

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue Massenet; six large rooms, three bathrooms with flush closets, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., gas, electrictity, tennis. 105 Ave. du Roi Albert; five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms and kitchen, electricity and gas, tennis. 11 Wayside Road; five large rooms, two bathrooms, etc. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
10743

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from August 1st. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.
10597

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482

---

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

AMERICAN, British and Pro-Ally bachelors requiring board-residence in town, should apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.
10756 A 26

TO LET, central and near Bund, several double and single well-furnished bedrooms, very cool and airy, in newly-decorated, up-to-date flat. Excellent board. Moderate terms. Elevator and 'phone. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.
10755

TO LET, 28 Carter Road, one large, well-furnished, bed-sitting-room, with verandah and bathroom, facing south. Full board. Telephone West 158.
10732 A 2

TO LET, one very large room with small room, facing garden. Bath-room and verandah attached. Terms reasonable, 45 Bubbling Well Road.
10657 A 23

TO LET, in private German family, furnished room with full board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS.
10749 A 27

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, a flat of two or three rooms, with bathroom and use of kitchen. Apply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.
10759 A 2

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Furnished house, or apartments, of not less than five rooms, kitchen and servants' quarters. Frenchtown or Western district. Reply, with particulars as to terms, etc., to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.
10762 T. F.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
10673 A 31

MISCELLANEOUS

RUBBER PROPOSITION. Advertiser can secure 2,000 acres forest land, with option for 1,000 acres more. Will arrange and also guarantee to plant and bring into bearing such land below £30 per acre. Correspondence invited. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.
10753 A 23

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED by an expert insurance clerk, position in fire and marine department of foreign firm. Good knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.
10752 A 24

WANTED, work after office hours, by bookkeeper with knowledge of shorthand-typewriting. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.
10757 A 22

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and typist seeks position in a mercantile firm. Neutral subject. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.
10760 A 29

WANTED, experienced neutral nursery governess for two children of two years and six months. State terms and send copy of recommendations to OUTPORT YUNNAN, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.
10702

WANTED, extra work after office hours, by expert bookkeeper with A-1 references. Apply to Box 170, THE CHINA PRESS.
10664

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

EXPERIENCED LADY stenotypist, knows shorthand, seeks position from 1st September. A-1 references. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.
10720 A 23

YOUNG FO EIGNER (neutral), 28, at present employed, is open to consider reasonable offer for new employment. Good organizer and efficient office man. Capable of taking charge of whole set of books. Can furnish excellent references and testimonials. Please apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.
10718 A 23

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.
10625

OFFICES, ETC. TO LET

OFFICES TO LET, 48 Kiangse Road, three rooms, from September 1st. 49 Kiangse Road, one room from 1st September. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.
10744

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, Chinese salesman, experienced in retail outfitting store. Apply, with references, to 103 Broadway.
10758 A 24

WANTED a Portuguese or Japanese salesman, Good pay. Apply to Singer Sewing Machine Co., 474 Nanking Road.
10741 A 25

WANTED, for Hongkong, an English nurse or nursery-governess for one little girl. Apply "D," care of THE CHINA PRESS.
10610 A 17 T.F.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Goerz camera, takes 3 pictures, with Goerz Dagor lens, focal plane shutter, range of speed up to 1/1000 of a second, two film pack adapters, 3 double plate holders, 3 ray filters, carrying case and aluminum tripod. Also large supply of films. All practically new. Will sell at reasonable price. Apply to Box 221, THE CHINA PRESS.
10761 A 24

WANTED, loan of mate for black Dachshund (bitch). Please state terms, to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.
10754 A 23

WANTED TO BUY, a Junker and Ruh stove, same size as those used in Apollo Theatre. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.
10703 S 1